ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,302—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th May.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	......	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S. S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 9, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 22nd May, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 28, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.

FAST Twin Screw Steamer "WAKASA MARU," 6,266 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE, on or about the 17th instant. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light, Refrigerator, etc., All the Cabins are on Upper Deck, and well ventilated.

For Passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th May, 1898.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 12th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Babbao, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 23rd May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to call attention to their Stock of Groceries and Provisions, which is composed only of Goods bought from the VERY BEST SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN EUROPE, and which, by being replenished by New Goods by every through Mail, is kept in a condition of CONSTANT FRESHNESS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT { Sufferers will find this distressing complaint wonderfully relieved by "Thymolite" Powder. Re. 1 per Box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SKIN IRRITATION { Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOUND WHITE TEETH { Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE—Cools the Blood ......Re. 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION—Relives the Irritation... „ 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER—Makes the Skin Comfortable... „ 0-12

ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed............................£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders ....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 ....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital..........................£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date........................£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BEAUTY-CHARM. Keeps the Complexion Clear and affords natural Bloom to the face, so much admired by Ladies, Removing blemishes of the Skin and rendering it Soft and Smooth. Re. 1-6, at MADON, SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay,

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	„
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	„
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	„
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	„

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S
PERTH
WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	8	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	0
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

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THACKER & Co., Ld.,
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NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
F. H. S. Merewether, Through the Famine Districts of India, profusely illustrated	12	0
Anthony Hope's New Novel "Simon Dale"	2	0
Thomas Haydon's Sporting Reminiscences	4	8
The Ballad of Reading Gaol, By C. 3 3	3	0
John Thomson, F.R.C.S., Through China with a Camera, fully illustrated	20	0
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Stanley Weyman's Shrewsbury	2	0
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Dr. G. H. Rendall Marcus Antonius to Himself.	4	8
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Douglas Sladen's Who's Who	3	2
F. Coillard on the Threshold of Central Africa. A Record of 20 years' Pioneering in the Upper Zambesi	11	4
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Life and Works of William Q. Orchardson	1	14
Richard R. Holmes. Life of Queen Victoria. Edition de luxe, Photogravure and other illustrations	60	0
The Nude in Art, 45 Exquisite Remarque Proofs, bound in book form	80	0
Coreggio, His Life, His Friends, His Time, by Corrado Ricci, profusely illustrated	40	0
Rembrandt, His Life, His Work, and His Time By Emile Michel, profusely illustrated	40	0
Meissonier. His Life, and His Art. By V. C. O. Greard	32	0
Budge E. A. The Book of the Dead, 3 Vols.	37	8
Lady Glover. The Life of Sis John Hawley Glover, R. N., G.C.M.G., with Porrait and Maps	10	8
Justin McCarthy's Story of Gladstone's Life	5	10
Admiral Duncan. By the Earl of Camperdown.	12	0
Drake and the Tudor Navy. By J. S. Corbett. Portraits, Illustrations and Maps, 2 Vols.	2	0
Navy & Army Illustrated. New Volume just ready, Vol. 5. Vols. 4 & 3 also on hand, each	9	0

TIVOLI THEATRE.

SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 14TH.

PATRON: BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. CREAGH,
Commanding Bombay Army.

MADAME L. DONELLIE

Has the honour to announce her first production in Bombay of the Sparkling

SOCIETY OPERETTA.

By Virginia Gabriel, in One Act

ENTITLED

"GRASS WIDOWS"

(or the Lieutenant on leave)

To be followed by Varieties,

CONCLUDING WITH

PAPA'S WIFE.

A recently successful Musical Comedietta by F. SEYMOUR HICKS and ELLALINE TERRIS; Played with enormous success at the

LYRIC THEATRE, LONDON.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

NARSILAL BHOGILAL, one of the Partners of the FIRM of SORABJI MOTILAL and Co. being dead, the undersigned will on and from the 11th day of May, 1898, carry on and continue the business carried on by the said firm under the name of SORABJI and Coy.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1898.

SORABJI PALLONJI FRENCHMAN.
MANEKJI NUSSERWANJI SEERVAI.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May, at 3 P.M. for the following purposes:—

FIRST To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Account made up to 31st December 1897.
2ND To declare a Dividend.
3RD To confirm the appointment of Director.
4TH To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
5TH To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER KHATAO VEERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PARWATIBAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of the said deceased according to the tenor thereof ...... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 5th day of May, 1898.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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TO LET, Furnished, till 30th November, the UPPER FLOOR of a house on Cumballa Hill, 3 bedrooms. Apply to Surgeon-Major COLLIE.

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RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

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THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

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FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas. To be had at this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs, 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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NOTICES.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL, DAVIDSON'S,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The *cuisine* will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer & Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories. The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened to traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to The Manager.
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WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
0, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ...... $ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
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EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BANGKOK.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ...... „ 15,35,485

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

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CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ...... £ 20,000

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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ...... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Hornby Road.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...... Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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G. TROST,
Manager.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.
THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.
THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.
THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.
THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.
POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.
APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.
BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.
DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.
THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.
SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.
THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.
HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph aaa
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.
HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
2. Atlas.
3. Meru.
2. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.
POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).
THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.
UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.
WHORLS.
RAGS.
INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 2-30m. 3-25a. Low water, 8-24m., 10-2a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Police Court Appointments.—Mr. Devidas P Mehta has been appointed Acting Chief Interpreter of the Bombay Police Courts, in the absence of Mr. Venkatrao Buxey, who has obtained privilege leave for two months.

Reported Theft at Mazagon.—Ruttoo Yessoo, residing at Moozerpakady, Mazagon, and having his grain shop on the ground floor of the same house in which he lives, reported to the police on Monday morning that during his absence from the shop, for about fifteen minutes, someone walked into his shop and stole from a cash-box currency notes and cash, of the total value of Rs. 78.

Presentation at Matunga.—Last week, the members of the Saraswat Gowd Brahmin community, who now reside in the hut camp at Matunga, presented Mr. Shamrao Narayan Laud with an address expressing their feelings of gratitude for the kindness shown by him to them in allowing them to use his extensive land at Matunga for the camp free of rent and in otherwise becoming useful to them for two years successively during the plague. Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, in accepting the address on behalf of his father, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the honour done him, and said that he did not deserve it for simply doing a duty towards his castemen and fellow-beings.

Theft and House-breaking.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Saligram Amroti and two others were charged by Inspector Joliffe with theft, house-breaking, and receiving stolen property, belonging to one Nandlal Jaikissondas. It appears that the complainant is a cloth merchant and resides at Bhuleshwar. On the 29th ultimo, he reported to the police that gold and other jewellery, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 500, had been stolen from a room in his house, and that the persons who had committed the theft had entered the house from a window overlooking a sweepers' gully. Inspector Joliffe succeeded in arresting the accused and recovering the whole of the stolen property from a jeweller at Khetwady, to whom the accused had sold the same for Rs. 200. The magistrate convicted all the three accused, and sentenced the first to one year, the second to eighteen months' and, the third to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Peter Pereira, the late despatching clerk in the service of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 106. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. King and Kama, defended the accused. Mr. C. Marquis, the manager of the complainant company, deposed that the accused had been entrusted with a bill for Rs. 106 due to the firm by Mr. H.R. Greaves of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. The accused gave the account to a peon, who collected the amount, but on his handing it to the accused, the latter failed to account it to the firm. It was further alleged by the prosecution that the accused had suppressed reminders that had been sent to Mr. Greaves, but on Pereira being dismissed in February the theft was discovered. Mr. Davar while cross-examining the complainant tried to make out that the peon had no right to collect the amount in question, and he elicited the fact that the delivery book was not taken for signature when the accounts were presented. The case is adjourned for further inquiry.

Theft at a Plague Hospital.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Patterson charged Munchershaw Dossabhoy, a Parsi, with theft of flannel shirts and other articles of clothing, of the value of about Rs. 30, belonging to the Parsi Ward of the Modykhana Plague Hospital. Mr. Murzban Muncherji Muczban, barrister-at-law, who was the secretary of the Parsi Ward of the Modykhana Plague Hospital, deposed that the accused was for some time employed as a ward boy in the hospital. Mr. N. N. Wadia and Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit used to supply various articles of clothing required for Parsi patients, but ever since the opening of the ward in December last up till the 1st instant, when it was closed, clothes and other articles were found constantly missing and complaints were made to him by the English nurse in charge of the ward in regard to the same. They had kept a watch over the subordinates of the ward, but to no avail. On Monday morning, on receiving certain information, the witness, accompanied by Constable Patterson, went to the house of the accused's sister, who produced a bundle of shirts and sundry things. The accused was subsequently arrested. Mr. Murzban stated that the collective value of the missing articles, which contained among other things a surgical case, was valued at Rs. 209, and the property recorded was worth only about Rs. 30. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but on the application of Mr. Patterson the accused was remanded to Tuesday next in order to enable the police to make further investigations.

The Moolla Feroze Madressa.—A meeting for the distribution of certificates, scholarships, and prizes to the successful students attending the Moolla Feroze Madressa was held on Monday evening last, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. The honorary secretary, Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, read the report for the past two years, from which it appeared that 70 students received education in Persian during the period, and there were 49 students on the rolls at the end of the period, 32 of whom were pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution. The three Persian classes appeared to have made good progress, and the reports of the examiners were considered to be satisfactory. The five Avesta, and Pehlvi classes gave instruction to 30 students, 20 of whom completed their studies and left the Madressa, leaving 21 students on the rolls at the end of the period under report. Of the 30 students, eight were from the Elphinstone College, two from Grant Medical College, two Wilson College, and two from St. Xavier's College. The report of the examiners shewed satisfactory results. Donations of Rs. 500 from the late Mr. Eduljl Bomanjee Morris' estate, Rs. 1,000 from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 300 from Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jamsetjee Ashburner, and Rs. 500 from Mr. Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless had been received during the period under report. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., sent Rs. 918 for awarding prizes. The expenditure during the period amounted to Rs. 7,043, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,981. Thanks were voted to the auditors of the accounts, Mr. Nanabhoy Dhunjibhoy Banajee and Dr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Dantra. The report and accounts were adopted and confirmed. The prizes of scholarships and books were distributed. Several addresses were delivered; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Adventures of a European Vagrant.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Chamber charged Charles Moore alias Charles Christopher Francis Moore, European, with being a vagrant and deserting the Government Workhouse. On Saturday morning last, the accused appeared at the shop of one Hassanali at the Crawford Markets and ordered clothing and asked the shopkeeper to send his servant with him to the Great Western Hotel to get the money for the articles purchased, stating at the same time that he had got a cheque for Rs. 20,000. The complainant agreed to do so, and ordered one of his servants to accompany the accused and bring the money from him. Accused then proceeded towards the Fort, where on arrival he entered the establishment of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Here he purchased goods to the value of Rs. 34 on credit, saying that he would send the money from the Great Western Hotel, where he had been putting up. Proceeding further up accused stepped into the shop of Messrs. Marcks & Company and bought jewellery to the value of Rs. 250, and asked them to send a servant with him to the Great Western Hotel to get the money. The assistant at Marcks & Co. became suspicious and refused to part with the articles unless they were paid for on the spot. Having been defeated here in his object Moore left the shop and retraced his steps towards Boree Bunder. Hassanali's servant, who had been accompanying accused all along, now became impatient and asked him when he was going to pay for the suit he had put on. Accused replied that he was going to the Duncan Road to see a friend of his, named Dwarkadas, whence he would return to the hotel, and pay him off. He asked the servant to go to the hotel and wait there until his return, but the servant refused to lose sight of him and accompanied the man to Duncan Road. Here Moore made an attempt to avoid the shopkeeper's servant, but the latter, being a shrewd man, gave information to the police, and Moore was taken into custody. The attempted fraud upon several shopkeepers was then brought to light. It was also subsequently ascertained that on the 19th ultimo Moore left the Government Workhouse in search of employment, but did not return. He got employment at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Foundry at Byculla on the 24th ultimo and was discharged on the 4th instant. Since then he had been wandering about the city without any ostensible means of sustenance. The magistrate enquired into the charges of vagrancy and deserting the workhouse, and having found him guilty on those charges, sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The other offences having been committed within the jurisdiction of the Fort Police Court, they would be enquired into by the Magistrate there. The accused had two previous convictions, one for criminal breach of trust and the other for deserting from the workhouse.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

MR. KARKARIA ON THE SOCIAL NOVEL AMONG THE PARSIS.

Mr. Karkaria contributes to the current *Indian Magazine and Review* of Miss Manning an interesting article on Parsi social life as depicted in typical novels, especially those of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee. Mr. Karkaria writes:—

It is very interesting to trace the progress of the influence of Western ideas and literature upon the Indian mind, for the greatest triumph of British rule is not so much the "Pax Britannica" that it has established over the length and breadth of this vast continent, as the enlightenment of the Indians that it has brought about under the shadow of this peace. The entire tenor of thought of the educated Indians has been changed by the Western training that is given them in English schools, and the beneficial effects of this change are felt in many directions. The old ideas about religion, society, literature, and politics have been considerably modified, if not altogether discarded: and perhaps it is best that they should not be altogether discarded. There is much that is good and sensible in them, overlaid with a good deal of what is quite the reverse. The new education ought to and does tend to separating the latter from the former. Reform is the great watchword of the educated Indians, and its progress among them is satisfactory so far, though not so rapid and wide as some ardent spirits may desire. Political, social, religious, and even literary reform is the great sign of the times in contemporary India, and holds forth much hope for the future of this land.

The Parsis have been ever present in this beneficial work of reform, which they have performed with a zeal, thoroughness and rapidity truly marvellous. Within a single generation they have changed their habits, both of life and thought, to such a degree as to have become almost a different people. Formerly they were on the same level as the mass of the Indians around them, steeped in the same prejudices—religious and social—and shackled by the same bonds of superstitions and ignorance. But they have proved very susceptible to Western influences, and have benefited to the full by the British rule. So rapid has been this change that the startling paradoxes and innovations of twenty years ago and less have become the common-places of to-day. Education and literature have been the chief instruments of this salutary change. The progress of education among the Parsis is well-known to Englishmen; but their literature is not so much noted by outsiders or known to them.

The chief reason of this is that the language in which it is written—Gujarati—is unknown to Englishmen. Yet, as literature is the reflection of the state of society and of the mind of the people, it is indispensable for a real knowledge of the people. One chief reason of the Englishman's ignorance of Indian character is his complete ignorance of their literature. He learns a little of their languages because he has to pass examinations in them; but he never reads any book written in them except a very few text books, which by no means represent the real indigenous literature. Of course, the best knowledge of a people and their character is to be gained from actual and every-day contact with them. But the second best is an intimate acquaintance with their representative literature.

The social novel is the best means of knowing the manners, customs, and thoughts of a people, and where many studied treatises fail to give one an insight into these things, a single good novel succeeds in a remarkable measure. But it is not every literature that possesses this useful and entertaining branch. Many of the indigenous literatures of India lacked it till recently. The influence of Western ideas and culture has made the Indians introduce the social novel into their literature. The Parsis have been here, too, to the front, and this kind of fiction has taken a firm hold of them. It is not to be taken that historical, sensational, and other kinds of fiction are not introduced: they are also, and, as some may think, too many. But fiction taking for its subject the every-day life of the people is very popular among Parsis. Innumerable novels are published, of varying degrees of merit, which give, more or less, a correct picture of the state of Parsi society of this generation. If Englishmen can only read some of the best of these, their knowledge of our people will not only increase considerably, but will also be a great deal modified. The Parsis that they see and know are only the conventional persons that appear before them, like spectres, for a short time and then disappear into their own inner circles. But to know them in these latter, to see them move in their habitual sphere, to catch a glimpse of them in deshabille, as it were, to fathom their real thoughts, to be acquainted with their aspirations, above all to mark the real influence of the new Western ideas and modes of life upon their life and thoughts—for all this, the foreigner must turn to the social novels written by Parsis themselves.

Some of the best novels of this class are those written by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, who is already well-known as a prominent native journalist of Western India. His novels of the Parsi social life of to-day are not so well-known to foreigners as his journalistic work on the "Rast Goftar"—the leading weekly Gujarati paper in Bombay; but they deserve notice for the skill with which he portrays the life of his people, seizing its broad features and essential points as well as many of its nicer shades and peculiarities, and for the literary ability shown in them. Born and bred among the middle class of his people, and gifted with great powers of observation, he knows them intimately. And, being a writer of great power and skill, he has embodied his keen observations in his series of novels. The momentous change in Parsi life and thought, to which we referred above, has all passed under the eyes, as it were, of Mr. Kabraji from his early days. And he has himself taken no small part in bringing it about. He has been a prominent figure in Parsi social, religious, and literary reform during the last thirty-five years; prominent in assailing the old citadel of superstition and prejudice, and prominent also as the target for retaliation of the reactionaries. If he would be persuaded to write his autobiography and reminiscences, we should get a book of rare value for giving insight into a very interesting phase of recent Indian life as profoundly influenced by the British rule.

Meanwhile, his novels enable us to do this to a great extent, and we shall soon hear something about them. Mr. Kabraji has by this time written more than sixteen of them, and is even now, though nearly sixty, busy writing more. All of them appeared at first in serial form in the periodical called "Stri Bodh," which was founded in the fifties by the early Parsi reformers for the special instruction and edification of their womankind. Female education has spread widely among Parsis, and to it may be chiefly attributed the great progress of reform among them. And to this magazine, "Stri Bodh," belongs a great part of the credit of having enlightened the Parsi women of the generation just come to a close. Mr. Kabraji has been its editor for a long time, and its chief contributions have been these novels. It may sound strange to say that these novels, which so faithfully depict Parsi life of to-day, are based in the main upon the English novels of Mrs. Henry Wood. Mr. Kabraji takes his plot and characters from the latter, and adapts them so skilfully to his own purpose that they appear to all intents and purposes as quite original works. Certainly unless one has read the corresponding English novels he cannot find out that the Gujarati books he is reading are adaptations. Just as the best praise of a translation is that it reads like an original and shows no signs of being a translated work, so the highest praise of these novels is that they read like original works, and bear no traces of being mere adaptations. All the excellent qualities of his great exemplar, and especially her unrivalled power of telling a story and fixing the reader's attention unflagging from start to finish, have been carefully preserved, so that these novels of Mr. Kabraji's are of interest for their story alone. In some respects the Gujarati imitator has improved upon his original, especially in point of style. Mrs. Wood has not the gift of style, her volumes being devoid of any literary grace. But Mr. Kabraji, who is a very eloquent and impressive Gujarati writer, embellishes these novels with some very good descriptions of natural scenery, local legends, and the like.

The most popular of this series—which may be called the "Stri Bodh" series—of novels is naturally Mr. Kabraji's adaptation of Mrs. Wood's "East Lynne" under the title of "Dookhyari Bachu." It has been in great and constant demand among readers, and a new edition is now reprinting. It has also been dramatised, and the play has achieved a great success on the Bombay stage. Mr. Kabraji's adaptation has had the best testimony of success—namely, imitation. Another Parsi novelist published another adaptation in which the most striking, though somewhat improbable looking part of the original story—viz., the return and stay of the heroine in her former husband's house in disguise—is entirely cut out. But this latter has not achieved anything like the success of Mr. Kabraji's novel. It was quite the rage among Parsi readers when it first appeared in the magazine, and never were numbers of that periodical more anxiously awaited than when this story was running through them.

Mr. Kabraji is not merely content to depict Parsi life as he finds it. He is, as we said, a social reformer and naturally thinks there is much which needs reform in it even after the great changes it has undergone. Nay, these very changes brought about under Western influences have brought with them certain peculiar abuses which did not exist formerly among the people. This was to be expected. It cannot be that when a people is shown a superior civilisation they will only adopt what is good in it and leave its evil side alone. Much of the evil comes with the good at first as its necessary concomitant. The good sense of the community can later on turn its attention to the task of weeding out the abuses and evils brought with the new civilisation. Just as when the Nile overflows its banks and brings the much-needed and fertilising water to the thirsty fields, it brings also many pestilential weeds and vermin with it, which are destroyed after the inundation has passed over and done its beneficent work. Mr. Kabraji has keenly observed these evils and abuses of the new state of society which has grown up among his people; and now that the much-needed work of constructive reform has been done, he turns his attention to the destructive work of weeding out these new abuses. In some of his novels he aims at doing this by depicting them to his readers in their true colours, and exposing them to withering ridicule. Though the Orientals have not such a keen sense of humour as to make the French saying, "Ridicule kills," quite applicable to them, and though the sæva indignatio of the stern Roman satirist would have much better effect upon them, yet social satire, such as Mr. Kabaraji and one or two other writers among them know very well how to employ with effect, has done much good among the Parsis. The great bane of reformed Parsi life and society to-day is the imitation of European fashions and frippery and foppery by many. The high and rich set the bad example, which is taken up by the middle and lower classes, who are thereby greatly impoverished, besides becoming the laughing stock of sensible folk among other communities. *Corruptio optimi pessima* has proved very true among other peoples. Mr. Kabraji has tackled this evil, and both in his paper, the "Rast Goftar," and in his novels, is never tired of holding up to well-merited ridicule those deluded folk who ruin themselves in imitating the costly and fanciful luxuries of dress as well as modes of life of Europeans. His novel "Hoshanbag" which is based on Mrs. Wood's "Court Netherleigh," is a powerful satire on some of these evils brought into Parsi life and society by the new wave of reform. The proud "shettia," with a still prouder wife and daughters, who is slowly but steadily and surely ruined by his extravagant expenditure over useless fashions; his silly, conceited daughter, who was married for money to a rich merchant to save the falling fortunes of her father's house, and who loves her husband's money more than himself, and is at length, after a series of most provoking escapades discarded by him; the contented and honest country gentleman ruined by his city wife, a fast girl, brought up among extravagant surroundings, and having received just enough education to be passionately fond of costly English dresses, who is so silly as even to try and adapt her honest Parsi surname into an English-sounding name—all these, and many other characters which are common in the Parsi society of to-day, are drawn here from the life. In another novel, called "Vechaelo Var," Mr. Kabraji turns his satire upon the prevailing abuse among educated Parsis for marrying for money, and depicts with great humour the various devices used by young bachelors to marry rich girls and widows, and the humiliations they have to undergo at the hands of the latter after such marriage, owing to these wives having the power of the purse. This is the most diverting of Mr. Kabraji's novels.

Mr. Kabraji has also tackled Samuel Lover's famous "Handy Andy," and produced an excellent adaptation of it in his "Bholo Dolo." This story ran through his magazine nearly twenty-five years ago, but is only just now published in book form. In February last Mr. Kabraji gave some excellent readings from this book of his to large and appreciative audiences, presided over by Mr. Justice Fulton, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, and other distinguished persons, accompanied with songs sung by himself and his gifted daughters. This is a new feature of social and literary amusement among the Indians, for members of all communities, Hindus, Mahomedans, Borahs, &c., took advantage of these spirited performances, and all those who have at heart the social advancement of the peoples of our country are thankful to Mr. Kabraji for what he has done and is doing in this line.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 30th April 1898:—

Percy Melville Counsell, advertising agent, of 1 Ripon Street, Calcutta, for a patent bow with plate and screwed pin attached and a collar or neck stud combined, to be called the "Percy bow."

Ernest Oscar Mawson, C. E., under-secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, residing at Marine Lines, Bombay, for improvements in vacuum engines.

Walter Rogers, civil engineer, residing at Moradabad, North-West Provinces, for the application of a letter lock fastening to vehicles or receptacles under a cipher system.

Daniel Munson Seaton, lawyer, of 24 Montgomery Street, city and county of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., for improvements in thread carriers for looms.

Daniel Munson Seaton, lawyer, of 24 Montgomery Street, city and county of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., for improvements in looms.

Max Graetz, manufacturer, of 31 Lausitzerstrasse, Berlin, for improvements in oil-burners for the production of non-luminous flames, especially for heating incandescent bodies.

James Farley, civil engineer, of St. Andrew's Street, Hertford, for improvements in or connected with the joints of earthenware or other pipes.

Karl Ludwig Valentin Zimmer, manufacturer, of 49 Schaferkampallee, Hamburg, for improvements relating to paints suitable for coating iron and other surfaces.

Professor Dr. Walther Nernst, of 50 Burgerstrasse, Gottingen, for an electrical incandescent lamp.

B. K. Finnimore, executive engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal for a trough urinal.

Edward Abram Le Gros, pilot, Manora, Karachi, for a bicycle rest.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

The Beeba Patent Syndicate, of 4 Queen Victoria Street, London, for improvements in pneumatic and other rubber tyres. (Specification filed 28 April 1898.)

Henry Allan Moss, executive engineer, Public Works Department of India, and general superintendent of the Government workshop, Madras, of Peters road, Royapettah, Madras, for improvements in roller bearings. (Specification filed 25 April 1898.)

Dossabhai Shapurji Fraser, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.) L. F. P. & S. (Glasgow), of 102-4 Girgaon back road, Bombay, for improvements in the gearing and seats of cycles. (Specification filed 29 April 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege.

Thomas Alva Edison's invention for improvements in phonographs and phonograms. (From 30 April 1898 to 30 April 1899.)

Thomas Alva Edison's invention for an improvement in phonogram blanks and phonograms, and processes of making the same. (From 30 April 1898 to 30 April 1899.)

Thomas Alva Edison's invention for improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records, and in materials or compositions for such surfaces. (From 30 April 1898 to 30 April 1899.)

Thomas Alva Edison's invention for improvements in phonographs. (From 30 April 1898 to 30 April 1899)

Thomas Alva Edison's invention for improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and in surfaces for receiving such sound record, and methods of making and using such surfaces. (From 30 April 1898 to 30 April 1899.)

Samuel Telford Dutton's invention for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movements of points on railways. (From 27 January 1899 to 27 January 1900.)

Thomas Alva Edison's invetnion for improvements in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records and in methods of making and using such surfaces. (From 30 April 1898 to 30 April 1899.)

Thomas Alva Edison's invention for improvements in phonographs. (From 2 September 1898 to 2 September 1899.)

Charles Arthur Turton's invention for improvements in the methods, machinery and appliances used for withering or desiccating tea leaf. (From 12 May 1898 to 12 May 1899.)

Ludwig Epstein's invention for improvements in the formation of electrodes for use in primary and secondary electric batteries. (From 12 May 1898 to 12 May 1899.)

Edison United Phonograph company's invention for improvements in phonographs. (From 23 November 1898 to 23 November 1899).

Samuel Edward Haskin's invention for an improved process and apparatus for vulcanizing wood. (From 1 August 1898 to 1 August 1899.)

Alfred Addison Blandy's invention for improvements in the combination and treatment of certain materials for the production of substances as a substitute for India-rubber and leather and for other substances and purposes for which it may be applicable. (From 19 April 1898 to 19 April 1899.)

Peter Black's invention for improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety bars. (From 7 May 1898 to 7 May 1899.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf the exclusive privilege has ceased:—

Edward Bailey's invention for improvements in the means of attaching animals to, and detaching them from, the poles of carriages, vans and other vehicles. (Specification filed 30 January 1894.)

The present Pope, although he was not young when elected to the Pontificate—for he was sixty-seven at the time—has already held it for a longer times than the great majority of his long line of 252 predecessors. Only eleven Popes in all have reigned more than twenty years, and Leo XIII. has already reigned twenty-one years. Longevity is traditional in his family. A brother who died a few years ago was ninety-two-and-a-half years old. The present year brings the sixtieth anniversary of Leo XIII.'s first mass the fifty-fifth anniversary of his episcopal consecration, the twenty-first anniversary of his Pontificate, and the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth. During his Pontificate he has seen 121 Cardinals die, and of the Council which elected him in 1878 there are only two survivors—Cardinal Martel, born in 1806, and Cardinal Canassa born in 1809.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·559	SE	4	107·1	72·1	40	...	4·54	+0·49
Sirsa	29·502	SE	12	109·8	78·4	34	...	1·28	−1·02
Delhi	29·631	ESE	9	105·7	79·9	47	...	2·94	−0·27
Agra	29·536	SW	9	109·5	85·4	52	...	2·71	+1·11
Cawnpore	29·574	SSE	5	109·0	83·5	64	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·593	E	10	109·1	81·3	66	...	2·39	+0·25
Jhansi	29·582	NW	7	110·7	89·2	48	...	2·00	+0·29
Jacobabad	29·473	E	3	117·1	78·1	51	...	0·43	−0·86
Karachi	29·647	W	16	91·2	80·0	79	...	0·43	−1·41
Jeypore	29·581	SW	10	106·8	83·4	52	...	0·56	−1·19
Ajmere	29·598	SW	18	101·4	80·6	64	...	0·22	−1·28
Deesa	29·702	W	26	103·9	77·5	67	...	0·16	−0·40
Ahmedabad	29·713	SW	6	105·3	81·6	57	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·671	WSW	30	94·8	77·9	70	...	0·13	−0·50
Rajkot	29·718	W	21	101·9	80·6	63	...	0·30	−0·29
Ghadechi	29·736	SSW	17	105·6	80·3	58	...	0·29	...
Veraval	29·746	W	12	87·1	80·8	80	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·686	WSW	8	99·7	75·6	74	...	0·72	−0·41
Indore	29·728	W	9	96·6	75·6	68	...	0·56	−0·58
Saugor	29·628	WSW	7	103·8	77·1	73	...	1·46	−1·17
Jubbulpore	29·587	WSW	8	106·5	84·1	39	...	3·46	+0·18
Hoshangabad	29·683	SW	10	107·1	85·2	56	...	0·50	−1·67
Khandwa	29·738	NW	14	103·7	80·1	51	...	0·09	−1·45
Raipur	29·597	SW	9	109·0	84·5	25	...	1·72	−1·14
Nagpur	29·643	WNW	15	110·2	82·1	44	...	4·00	+0·63
Amraoti	29·691	WNW	4	107·3	81·8	60	...	0·77	−1·85
Akola	29·739	NW	21	104·7	79·8	40	...	0·33	−2·69
Surat	29·761	SW	12	94·6	80·0	70	...	1·68	+1·40
Malegaon	29·758	WSW	...	101·4	74·6	70	...	0·10	−1·32
Bombay	29·811	SSW	9	91·0	81·6	69	...	0·18	−0·75
Poona	29·797	W	20	98·5	71·4	55	...	1·35	−1·05
Ahmednagar	29·777	WNW	1	101·8	65·4	48	...	0·03	...
Aurangabad	29·763	W	8	102·5	73·2	54	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·767	NW	21	106·7	75·0	49	...	0·60	−2·39
Ratnagiri	29·815	NNW	6	91·9	81·3	68	...	0·88	...
Belgaum	29·799	WSW	23	90·2	61·8	79	...	5·67	+0·89
Goa	29·827	N	14	90·0	81·4	79	...	0·89	...
Karwar	29·803	NW	8	91·3	80·5	67	...	0·82	−2·42
Mangalore	29·821	NNW	4	90·8	79·9	70	...	2·80	−2·55
Calicut	29·808	NW	9	91·2	79·5	74	...	8·37	−3·24
Cochin	29·808	N	M	90·5	80·1	86	0·06	10·16	−8·48
Bangalore	29·788	WNW	9	95·3	72·8	70	...	1·97	−5·11
Secunderabad	29·680	WNW	13	108·8	81·3	42	...	2·13	−1·73
Masulipatam	29·606	NW	9	115·7	84·0	45	...	1·75	−7·12
Bellary	29·777	NW	12	102·2	76·3	41	...	3·27	−0·44
Cuddapah	29·718	NW	L	108·3	86·5	60	...	8·14	+1·68
Madras	29·610	W	8	110·0	85·0	48	...	9·67	−11·99
Coimbatore	29·756	SW	2	94·4	74·1	75	...	4·93	−3·58
Trichinopoly	29·728	WNW	10	106·7	81·3	60	...	6·83	−5·16
Negapatam	29·705	SW	13	106·5	82·9	70	...	11·12	−20·57
Colombo	29·815	WSW	8	89·5	79·0	72	...	54·03	+8·09
Aden	29·805	C	5	92·3	78·3	88	...	0·40	−2·74

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Indore and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest along the Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot Ghadechi, Nagpur, Khandwa, Akola and Sholapur and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles and hour at Bhuj, 28 at Neemuch, 24 at Secunderabad, 22 at Akola, 20 at Nagpur, 18 at Deesa, 16 at Sholapur, 14 at Khandwa and Ghadechi and 12 at Ahmednagar and Bellary. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Jacobabad. Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam and the minimum from 6° to 8° in excess at Agra. Jhansi, Jeypore, Rajkot and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Ahmednagar and Belgaum. The humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Delhi, Deesa, Ghadechi, Khandwa, Surat, Goa, Karwar, Cochin and Bangalore. A few drops of rain have fallen at Cochin. The pressure is abnormally low at Madras and Masulipatam and though the barometer has commenced to rise, the weather to the east-north-eastwards of Madras appears to be still in a slightly unsettled condition. Strong winds are likely in many parts. The s.s. Vaurariva which arrived from Madagascar reports having experienced from Latitude 8° S. Longitude 49° E. to Equator, Longitude 56 E., reached at noon on the 1st May, light variable winds and calms and thence to arrival in Port on the 8th moderate to light north-westerly winds and fine weather.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen almost every where. Pressure is however unsteady and shallow. Depressions are shown over the western desert, over the north Punjab and over north Behar, while over the bay the barometer reads abnormally low. Westerly to north-westerly winds continue over the peninsula, the central parts of the country and north Bombay, and this force is very strong all over these areas, but in Northern India the wind directions are very irregular, and the easterly winds are apparently increasing again over the Gangetic plain. The temperature has risen over Burma and Madras, fallen over Bengal and the Punjab and changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual over Madras, the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, but is slightly lower than usual over the west of the peninsula and considerably lower over Bengal. The highest maximum is at Jacobabad. General rain has fallen over Burma, Assam and Bengal, a few scattered showers on the plains of the North-West Provinces and Punjab and general showers on the north-west Himalayas. Jessore reports over four inches and Chittagong, Barisal, Narayangunj, Calcutta and Gorakhpur over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th May, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·773
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	229
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
„ year	0·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—May 9.

10 p.m.	84·3

TUESDAY.—May 10.

6 a.m.	82·2
10 a.m.	87·9
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	88·5

It was a theory of Miss Harriet Martineau, if we do not err, that the ancient Egyptians possessed almost everything which we claim as exclusively peculiar to our modern Western culture. It is now proved by Emil Brugsch-Bey that they had a comic literature. In the new number of the "Zeitschrift fur Aegyptische Sprache und Alterthum" he gives an account of a fragment of a satirical papyrus, unique in its kind, which has lately been discovered in Tonnah, the ancient Tanis Superior. The artist (says the "Daily News") has pictured, with extraordinary cleverness and humour, a topsy-turvy world, in which the cats and the rats exchange their characters and functions. In one picture a rat, dressed as a grand lady, is waited upon by a cat as lady's maid, who holds up a mirror to her mistress. In another, a rat appears as a young Egyptian dandy, whose grand ceremonial peruke is being dressed by an obsequious cat as barber. In a third, a cat figures as a nurse, tenderly carrying a rat in her arms. In a fourth, two jackals wait upon a cow; one jackal carries two milk pails suspended from a yoke across the shoulders, the other empties a pail into a trough over which the cow is bending. The drawings are coloured, and Dr. Brugsch is inclined to attribute the artist to the period of the twenty-second dynasty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Gaekwar, 2,742 tons, Captain J A Harrison sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The s s Telena, 3,123 tons, Captain T G Scott, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The s s Ardandearg, 2,089 tons, Captain W Kimley, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The s s Akbar, 1140 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,464 tons, Captain J B Groom, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein, with a general cargo, and 147 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (7th May) via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo, 2 horses and the following passengers:—Vety Lieut Wilson, Dr Gibson, Mr Gow, Mr Davidson, Mr and Mrs Morrison and two children, Mr Knowles, and 333 deck.

The s s Ile-de la Reunion, 2,398 tons, Captain P Charles, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr C George, Master Tellery, Sergt Major H Stevenson, Rev G Souzalez, Sister Maria Isabela, Sister Maria Cecelia, Messrs Cumroodin Amrudin, Abdoola Hoosein, Jafferbhoy Lalljee, Alladin Lalljee, Mrs Abdoola Hoosein and 2 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

India—West Coast.

Bankot—Inner Buoy adrift Information has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 2nd May 1898, that the inner buoy at Bankot has broken adrift, and will not be replaced in position till after the rains.

Arabia—Gulf of Aden—North Coast.

Aden Harbour—another Light-vessel in place Marbat Shoal Light-vessel replaced. Further information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden that the Marbat Shoal ligh-vessel has been raised, and that a temporary vessel showing the same lights has been placed in position.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Mahratta	3688	Bannatyne	Hull	12-5	T A & Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull		F M & Co
C	Falkland	1875	Main	N F	18-5	F M & Co
D	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	17-5	W A G & Co
F	Clan Forbes	1561	Bond	Amsterdum	14-5	F M & Co
G	Bq County of Ayr	497	Walker	Melbourne		O & Okell
H & J	Rodelsburg	1589	Fitilone	Hamburg	17-5	G & Co
L	Bq Parvady	458	Jungbans	Mauritius		V Ebraham
L	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	10-5	C Joosub
M	Wissman	285	Samlin	N F		F Heyer
M	Afghan	1439	Repairing	N F		H C Joosub
P	Dunranen	2132	Dolton	Liverpool		K N Co
P	Beechdene	1586	Sandal	Naples		K N & Co
Q	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	13-5	T Heyer
	Mobile	930	Bean	Aden	14-5	B P S & Co

30 tons crane.—Eden Hall.

HARBOUR WALL.

	Satrunjee	547	Budroo	Karachi	10-5	S & Co
	Kaveri	553	Fakeer	Bhownagar	10-5	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Ile De La Reunion	3396	Peron	Marseilles	11-5	J M & Co
3	D Baldinno	3044	Canepa	Genoa	26-5	F Balduino
5	Bombay	2048	Saunders	China		P & O S N Co
7	Chusan	2852	Street	China	11-5	P & O S N Co
8	Canara	1214				M M & Co
9	Idar	2585	Miller	Genoa	11-5	K N & Co
10	Maroa	4451	Adams	Antwerp		K N & Co
12	Imperialist	3177	Gladstone	Hamburg		F M & Co
14	Arabia	8000	Parfitt	London	21-5	P O S N Co
15	Neptune	2178	Walters	Marseilles	11-5	K N & Co
16	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	N F		Bo & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Pilot Schooner No. 3...100 tons gross.....B P Trust.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, May 7

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Cashmere s	Soutor	Massowa
	Nevasa s	Jacob	Persian Gulf
	Melpomene s	Martinolich	Trieste, etc
	Ernest Simons s	Jourdain	Marseilles
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Gaekwar s	Harrison	Antwerp
	R I M S Dalhousie	Warden	Karachi
	Warora s	Alexander	Zanzibar, etc
	Culna s	Groom	Calcutta, etc
	Telena s	Scott	Marseilles, etc
	Ile de la Reunion	Charles	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ardandearg, Kinley, for Calcutta.
„ Akbar, Baldwin, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc
„ Gisela, for Trieste and Venice
„ Aldgate, for Dunkirk
„ Muke Maru, for Japan, etc
„ Nadir, for Calcutta, etc
„ Canara, for Zanzibar, etc
„ Kola, for Karachi

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 10.

For London.

Arabia s—14 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 250 cwt olibanum Nassurbhoy Cassumbhoy and Co.

For Liverpool.

Dunravan s—32 cases condiments, H P Sethna and Co.

For Hull.

Dido s—22,000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

Mahratta s—5,000 cwt wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co, 1,000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co, 1,007 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee, 4,000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.

For Hamburg.

Imperialist s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 880 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 500 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co.

Courtfield s—770 bales cotton Glade and Co, 2,180 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co

For Dunkirk.

Mahratta s—386 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 4,800 cwt linseed Sanday and Co.

For Havre.

Falkland s—10,000 cwt wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt Errant s—1,000 cwt rapeseed Glade and Co, 950 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 10,000 cwt wheat, 6,000 cwt linseed, and 17,091 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Maroa s—165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co, 3,201 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 4,000 cwt rapeseed Glade and Co, 600 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 4,001 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, 1,952 cwt wheat, and 1,590 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers, 62 cwt gum Jetha Premjee, 12,600 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—6,900 cwt castorseed, 1,000 cwt mowraseed, 16,998 cwt teelseed, and 35,660 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

Eden Hall s—5,000 cwt wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Neptune s—2,760 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Idar s—253 cwt castorseed, 9,011 cwt teelseed and 181 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Beechdene s—300 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, 500 cwt castorseed and 7,000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers, 200 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

For Naples.

Beechdene s—4,000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers, 5,000 cwt wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Gisela s—770 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 1,320 bales cotton Glade and Co, 1,304 cwts myrabollams W Kipp, 4,002 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co, 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 2,000 cwts myrabollams Volkart Bros, 520 cwts myrabollams Tyabjee and Co.

For Venice.

Gisela s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 270 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Fiume.

Gisela s—[illegible]0 bales cotton Gaddum and Co. 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co. 230 bales cotton Glade and Co.

For Leghorn.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwt wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Muke Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

Chusan s—100 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 1 box gooroochandan M M Essabhoy, 9 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 50 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 10 chests opium Silas E Sassoon, 39 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 5 chests opium N J Abraham, 7 chests opium E Noordin and Co, 38 chests opium H A Esmall and Co, 3 cwt ivory E W Buesasia and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bombay s—50 bales twist E Shapoor Laheir, 25 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

Chusan s—2 chests opium Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 40 chests opium N J Abraham, 11 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co, 46 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 50 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 28 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 19 chests opium Hiralal Ramgopal 9 chests opium E Noordin and Co, 57 chests opium N J Abraham, 17 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

For Kobe.

Wakasa Maru s—150 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of organ clocks, etc., on account and at the risk of Mr. P. Ruttonjee ADVERTISED to take place on the 12th instant is POSTPONED until further notice.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tents, Wellington Line, near the Bandstand, where the kit has been removed for sale, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, hand-sewing machines, iron double bedstead with horse hair and spring mattress, Persian and Cambay carpets, lamps, aviary with birds, etc., the property of J. F. HOAR, Esq.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyer Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.
300 bales Hasting's K bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, next to Dr. Sidney Smith's, the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, platedware, Henry II pattern dinner service glassware, ladies' and gent's saddles, complete mother-of-pearl large screen, real Persian carpets, table ornaments, oil paintings, half plate camera, tiger skin, ladies' bicycle, English wall mirror lamps, square piano by Rose, and Co. vis-a-vis in very good order, a grey waler mare, quiet and reliable, English ice-box, large cooking stove, etc., the property of T. GAHAGAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m.
The effects of the late Mr. R. Meinck, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, books, mechanical instruments, watch repairing tools, etc.
The effects of the late Balla Bhow consisting of gold ornaments, pieces of gold and silver, small pearls, copper and brass utensils, goldsmith's instruments, wearing apparel, etc.

SALE OF 302 HALF CHESTS OF TEA.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

F C	9—55 half chests	Foongmi tea.	
	10—25 do	do	do
	11—28 do	do	do
	12—12 do	do	do
	13— 8 do	do	do
G F	1—30 do	Hyson tea.	
	2—30 do	do	
	3—12 do	do	

On TUESDAY, the 17th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers & Co. the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture of best polish and finish, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs revolving top office table, marble top tables, easy and light chairs, substantial single and double mirror-door almyras, dressing and washing tables to match, etc.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. D. N. ELIOT.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.—
A quantity of unclaimed and intestate properties.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Tents, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, large oil-paintings, large Persian and Brussels' carpets, lady's and gentleman's saddles, gentleman's bicycle with Dunlop non-slipping weigh tyres, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one Surat cow in milk, &c., &c., the property of S. M. CLOWES, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Foreman's Bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and bentwood furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate walnut wood iron frame cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, a D. B. C. F. hammerless gun in case by the Army and Navy Stores, a 450 Colt's and other revolvers, a splendid collection of shikar trophies, consisting of bear panther, boar, sambhur, hyaena, crocodile and other heads and skins, set up by one of the Tax dermists in India, a fine lot of old inlaid armour, Afghan matchlock guns, swords, spears, chain, armour, etc., from the frontier, a splendid chance for collectors and museums, a half plate and photographic camera, with two double dark slides and stand by the London Stereoscopic Company, in canvas, waterprof case, one portrait lens, a choice lot of ferns, and other plants in tubs and pots, the property of W. FRY, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 „ „ glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, „ „
1 bay pony, quiet in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Morland Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright grand piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne" in first class order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of J. FAULCONER, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, rubbish iron, leather pieces, files, horse-shoe nails, candle dust, teakwood slippers, leather mussacks, iron tires of wheel, oil drums, kerosine oil tins, waste papers, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MESS KIT, EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.
A quantity of provisions, such as compressed vegetables, meat in tins, beef tea, biscuits, mess kit, a large quantity of empty cork and patent sodawater bottles, and sundry other articles.
5 Smiths bellows best warranted and double nailed, with reversible pipe.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles.
10 bales stripe soosy.
14 bales grey drill.
8 cases printed handkerchiefs.
2 cases white nainsooks.
A quantity of sundry grey, white and colored piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, prints, dhooties, etc.
On account of the concerned—
1 case bicycle fittings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP

THE TWENTY-SECOND series of the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES falls to be delivered in Bombay in the First of Cold Weather Term of 1898-99.

SUBJECT—"Latin and Greek Languages and the literature in which they are embodied."

The series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures. The Honorarium is rupees eight hundred and forty. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 10th of June next.

THE MANGALDAS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

As the Mangaldas Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship has become vacant, the Syndicate will proceed to make another election. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before Thursday, the 16th June, 1898. (For further particulars see pp. 306-307 of the Bombay University College for 97-98.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Syndicate invite applications for the Government of India Scholarship, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than Monday, the 20th of June 1898. (For further particulars see Notification in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 10th March, 1898, Part II, p. 354.)

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th May, 1898.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
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PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

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FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

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FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

THE price of Consols advanced 5-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 1-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 103; but Paris Exchange on London declined 2 centimes, to 25·32 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £62 7-16; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. For Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight 3 3-4 per cent. was quoted, and for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 25 15-16d. per oz.; while in New York the price of the metal was 1-8 cent more, at 56 1-4 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London 1-2 cent, at 4·84 3-4 dollars. About £400,000 was paid into the Bank of England yesterday in Gold.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 44 1-4s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; White Karachi Wheat at 42s., May-June shipment; and Red Karachi Wheat at 41s., same shipment. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed 41 1-4s. per 416lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; for Linseed, 38 1-4s. per 424lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market strong.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market there was no change in prices either spot or for arrival. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; and the Imports, 5,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; August Futures were 5 points higher at 6·34 cents, and November 7 points at 6·38 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the arrivals compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	7,000	7,000	6,000
Two days' do.	18,000	12,000	11,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,[illegible],000	6,497,000	5,021,000

Locally, the Cotton market has been firm in tone to-day with a moderate enquiry. Shippers have bought 2,250 bales, and the Mills 900 bales; total, 3,150 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	51,[illegible]	41,000	37,000
„ to U. Kingdom	64,000	31,000	27,000
„ „ Continent	48,000	68,000	22,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,215,000	6,464,000	5,010,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	4,461,000	2,884,000	2,076,000
„ „ to Continent do.	5,007,000	2,612,000	2,065,000
„ Stock in the Ports	63[illegible],000	426,000	398,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, the 6th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,5[illegible],000	2,932,460	3,029,030
„ „ Surats	169,000	234,060	332,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,253,000	1,176,000	1,112,890
„ London	3,001	6,000	6,000
American Afloat	100,000	87,000	96,000
East Indian	8,000	5,500	14,500
Total	1,364,000	1,274,500	1,229,330
Price of Middling-Americans	3 9-16d.	4 7-32d.	4 15-32d.
„ Good Dhollera	3d.	3 1-2d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	23-32d.	1 1-32d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	14,030	bales.
Wheat	109,983	cwts.
Linseed	10,792	„
Rapeseed	23,123	„
Gingellyseed	2,922	„
Poppyseed	2,139	„
Castorseed	3,784	„
Rice	3,455	„

FREIGHTS are a strong market. Lines are reported done for May shipment at 33s. per ton for Wheat to Marseilles, and for Seeds at 28s. 9d. to 30s. per ton. There is a good enquiry for May-June shipment.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bills were sold at the opening rate, after which the market became firmer, and 1s. 4d. was done for Telegraphic to a fair extent. Later on the Bazaar were buyers, and rates became a little easier, 1s. 3 31-32d. being the best obtainable, closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Francs	1·71	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have further declined to 94 1-8 and 94 3-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents; 87 is quoted for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. New Berar Press are Rs. 10 higher; Treacher and Co., Rs. 15. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,250 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-16
Bar Silver	25 15-16

The sum of about £400,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Australia arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, morning of 9th.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here day before yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams in code or cypher to and from Philippines suspended.
Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cypher via Haiti are prohibited by Government. United States Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Censure on telegrams for Island Barbadoes removed, also at Guayaquil on telegrams for Ecuador.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.
Private telegrams in code or cypher for offices in Italy suspended.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, 1 p.m., Saturday, 14th instant.
Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	7	12 p.m.	15	43
Teheran	10	2	46 p.m.	0	16
Suez	10	2	45 p.m.	0	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	56	—	4
„ Karachi	—	21	—	1
„ Madras	—	21	—	1

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATLING—May 4, at Dinapore, the wife of Mr G F Watling, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1898.

THE resources and the future of the British Empire! That is a subject claiming an encyclopædia to itself, that might fill a hundred volumes or even a thousand without being in the least exhausted. It was treated in a paper read before the Society of Arts by Mr. John Lowles, M.P. for a London district covering a square mile of the metropolis with a population of 60,000, of whom 6,000 are free and independent electors. In Western Australia Mr. Lowles happened to mention those statistics to a member of Parliament in that Colony, who threw up his hands in pious horror, and said he sat for a constituency covering 500 square miles with a population of just thirty-seven souls, exactly half a-dozen more than the majority by virtue of which Mr. Lowles holds his seat. It would of course be impossible to discourse on the British Empire, and its magnificent possibilities in a future neither dim nor distant. without saying something about India. But the lecturer said very little about it, and that little was not very new. What first struck the lecturer as interesting items about this not inconsiderable part of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen, is that just seventeen years after Sir Humphrey Gilbert made the earliest attempt at Colonial settlement in 1583, the East India Company attained its first charter, and that its 125 shareholders set about their task with a modest capital of £70,000; and that Charles II. leased the Island of Bombay, part of the dowry of Katherine of Braganza, to the Honourable Company for £10 a year. Mr. Lowles truly says that it is only those of us who look into history who learn these interesting facts. Having mentioned them now for the benefit of those of our readers who do not look into history, we should like to improve the occasion by expressing surprise and regret that there is no memorial, statuesque or other of Queen Katherine, but for whose Providential marriage with the Merry Monarch Bombay would now be, like Goa and Damaun, Portuguese territory, and like them living on the memory of a vanished past. The city has erected statues to many of our Governors, but none has been raised to the gracious Katherine but for whom their Excellencies would never have come to Bombay. That is an oversight which now that we have pointed it out, must be repaired without further delay. It would be a very graceful reparation for long neglect, to erect statues to Charles II. and his Lusitanian Queen, in a prominent place in the city which their union made British and thus laid the foundation of its marvellous prosperity.

Mr. Lowles is one of those who when they speak of the British Empire mean the British Colonies. The United Kingdom and India, however, are counted in when it is a question of turning the foreigner green with envy by totalling up the figures by showing him that the Empire is to-day fifty-three times the size of France, fifty-two times that of Germany, three and a-half times that of the United States, with a population equal to that of three Russias. How these figures thrill the imagination as they roll forth from patriotic lips! It is inspiring to know—what of course we never knew before—that "the Empire extends over 11,000,000 square miles, is ninety-one times the area of the United Kingdom, comprises a fifth of the human race—35,000,000 people, embracing four continents, 10,000 islands, 500 promontories and 2,000 rivers," with more to follow. No wonder that the honourable member for an East London constituency never comes back from one of the long colonial trips which he loves without feeling "prouder than ever of being a Britisher and prouder than ever of being a citizen of that great city of London." With men such as he there is no room for Tenysons's dread lest the Empire might perish through craven fears of being great. It is not only great but free, and the only free country on this planet. American freedom! Well, he gave citizens of the United States, his fellow passengers on board a Cunarder nearing the English shore in March last his candid opinion of their pretensions on that score:—"They had never been in England before; they were talking about their own great country, about liberty, and so on, and asked me if I had seen the statue of Liberty in New York harbour, and the Bell of Philadelphia. I had to confess that I had found the statue very hollow and shaky, and I had seen the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia with its magnificent inscriptions, but unfortunately the first thing I noticed was a great crack from top to bottom. I am afraid that hollow statue"—no properly constituted bronze statue should be hollow—"and that cracked bell are almost synonymous of what American liberty is." And he said to those ladies and gentlemen of the United States: "If you want to know what liberty is, just take the deepest breath you can, and you will taste it." This is a sample of the new spirit taking pride in the greatness of the Empire, its resources and its future, which the author of the paper tells us is now beginning to inspire the country. It is clear that the display of a Union Jack in the largest room of hundreds of schools of the initiative of Lord Meath, the cult of Trafalgar, brightly written text books which cause Imperial interests to be closely studied by the rising generation, have begun to bear fruit. The day has gone by, says Mr. Lowles, when a man would stand up and face a British audience, admitting that he is a Little Englander. Mr. Labouchere apparently is within the truth when he owns that there are now only two Little Englanders left—Lord Salisbury and himself. The lecturer adduced in support of his thesis that the heart of England is expanding with the Empire, a strong personal illustration. Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree is member for a great industrial constituency in London and his election is an object lesson; "The constituency attracted to Sir Muncherjee in the first instance, by the charm of his manner, had a feeling that in choosing him they were not merely electing a representative who would look closely after their interests, but one who in a very special sense represents the great and important portion of the British Empire from which he comes."

There are some preplexing things that have not escaped this observant explorer of the resources developed and talents of our colonies. He is surprised that Canada with an area three times that of India, and only 200,000 square miles less than the United States, has a population of only 5,000,000, where there is room and verge enough for 70,000,000. He cannot understand why the Dominion with a fertile territory, growing the best wheat in the world, and the whole of her soil teeming with minerals, should only have five million inhabitants, while the States have seventy millions. The fact that for six months in the year Our Lady of the Snows is buried under twenty or thirty feet of ice and snow may in part account for it. The greater variety of climate in the States, many of which can grow every tropical plant and fruit to perfection, and the vast development of industries offering lucrative employment to the proletariat of Europe who avoid Canada, which has none to offer, has a decisive influence in determining the course of immigration to the south rather than to the north of the great Lakes. Klondyke may do for the Dominion what the gold placers of California did for the Pacific States. Mr. Lowles gives the opinion of "a very sober Conservative man," Mr. Ogilvie, that £20,000,000 will come out of the Klondyke region this year. That would be twice the normal gold output of the Empire. The result would inevitably be a great development of the neighbouring territories, to produce food for the needs of a large and prosperous mining community. There is nothing unprecedented in such finds. Victoria, which did not exist as a colony fifty years ago, had raised £247,000,000 worth of gold up to 1896. The colony now possesses 13,000,000 sheep, and is making a great deal of money out of the rabbits it was found impossible to exterminate, by exporting them to England in cold-storage steamers. West Australia in the last three years exported 6,000,000 worth of gold and last year had to import £800,000 worth of food for consumption. The country itself is being opened out, and in spite of the drought, water for irrigation is being raised from wells. New Zealand turned out gold to the value of £5,200,000, which helped her to build up more permanent industries. She exported over £4,000,000 worth of wool last year easy enough; possessing as she does nineteen million of sheep, to say nothing of nearly twelve hundred head of cattle and a quarter of a million of horses—not bad in a country that did not possess a sheep or a cow or a horse sixty years ago when the Queen ascended the throne. The Australian Colonies have given to England and the world £344,000,000 worth of gold, and of gold and other minerals the fabulous amount of four hundred and sixty millions sterling, up to the end of 1896. If gold be the sinew of war the British Empire has a fair share of it—and will know how to use it.

THE proposals of the Government of India for fixing exchange continue to be the chief subject of conversation in business circles. While the objections to them are not so loud as they were, there is a very widespread feeling that great practical difficulties stand in the way of the success of the scheme. The calculation on which it is based, that for ten crores of melted rupees six crores worth of bar silver would be obtained, is regarded as fallacious, since it does not take into account the further depreciation that would take place in the price of the metal both in England and in India, if Government became a vendor instead of a purchaser. The price would certainly fall considerably and Government would have great difficulty in disposing of its melted silver, so that the probability is that the period of four years in which it is proposed to complete these operations would have to be indefinitely extended. This would aggravate what is, after all, by far the most serious objection to the measure—the extension of the period of transition by means of annual contractions of the currency until the gold level is permanently established. The Government of India have themselves urged on the Secretary of State the absolute necessity of limiting "the inconvenience and danger of the period of transition." Trade has suffered severely from insufficiency of money during the last few seasons, and if some six crores of rupees are to be withdrawn from the currency year by year and melted down, the strain on the commerce of the country would be far more severe than it has hitherto been. The Government policy is far more adapted for the introduction of a gold currency than for a gold standard, although the authorities at Simla must be well aware that gold is unsuited to India as a medium of currency, being only needed for the necessities of trade. It has been assumed in some quarters that the terms of reference to the Departmental Committee appointed by Lord George Hamilton will enable them to consider the question of re-opening the Mints. But this construction of the request to the Committee "to examine the proposals of the Indian Government and any other matter that is strictly relevant thereto" is certainly not borne out by a reference to the published correspondence between the Government of India and Lord George Hamilton on the subject. In forwarding to his Lordship on March 24th last the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the currency question, the Viceroy-in-Council pointed out that while the Madras and Bengal Chambers had pleaded for the effective introduction of the gold standard without delay, the Bombay Chamber offered no opinion on the question of principle, but suggested that in effect the whole question of the gold standard *versus* the silver standard should be re-opened and discussed. "We have finally decided," says the despatch, "not to revert to the silver standard, and we cannot consent to the proposition of the Bombay Chamber that that question should be regarded as still open for discussion. If therefore Her Majesty's Government decide to invite opinion on the proposals we submitted in our despatch of the 3rd instant, we beg that care may be taken to let it be distinctly understood that, so far as we are concerned, the question of principle is not any longer in issue and that opinion is invited only on the practical and practicable methods of effectively establishing the gold standard." This disclaimer of any intention to be a party to the question of re-opening the Mints is clear enough, but before it reached the Secretary of State he had penned a despatch to the Indian Government in which he stated "I concur in the view expressed by your Excellency's Government that any attempt to return to the state of things which existed previously to the closing of the Mints is practically out of the question. It remains, therefore, to be decided whether the objects of your Government can best be attained by the scheme which you have put forward or otherwise." Lord George Hamilton has gone further than this, and has told the House of Commons that the re-opening of the Mints would be "an act of lunacy." When therefore he asks the Departmental Committee to make "any suggestions they may think advisable for establishing a satisfactory currency system and securing a stable exchange," it is going very wide of the mark to say that the Committee are entitled to go into the question of re-opening Mints and free silver, which would certainly not "establish a satisfactory currency," and would still less "secure a stable exchange."

THE plague is satisfactorily disappearing from the mofussil. Of the 988 deaths reported to Government last week 682 occurred in Karachi and Bombay, leaving a balance of only 306 for all other places of the Presidency and Sind. In the last week in March the deaths in the mofussil totalled to 547. At that time 23 districts and territories registered plague mortality ranging from 1 to 133; while last week the number of returns was 16, the mortality being restricted from 1 to 85. The Presidency districts which have sent in blank returns this week are Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Poona, Sholapur, and Kanara, and in the case of three other Districts only one death each was recorded. The Bassein and Salsette talukas of Thana are more seriously affected than they have been for some time, the deaths in the Thana district last week numbering 85. But the position there is not so bad as it was at this time last year. In the Baroda territory there has been a great improvement during the last few weeks, and the plague is no longer epidemic in any village there. It is noteworthy that of the 64 deaths recorded in the Karachi district only 7 were indigenous: the others were those of refugees fleeing in vain from the pestilence in the Sind capital.

FIGURES which are now coming in show the effect of the famine has been to greatly reduce the balance of trade in India's favour, the excess in the value of exports over imports in the past official year having fallen to ten crores. This is almost entirely due to the falling off in exports, imports having been fairly normal on the whole. The most notable exceptions are in the case of the imports of silver, which have been far above the average, and of sugar, which rose in value last year to five crores of rupees, the previous average having been about three crores.

FORTY men of the Durham Light Infantry who were on plague duty in Bombay left last night for Poona to rejoin the regiment.

THE following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated the 4th May 1898, is published for general information:—"Plague rules applied in Egypt on arrivals from Calcutta."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th April last shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 243,061 maunds and Rs. 82,148 in the earnings.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April, 1896, Rs. 15,05,43,000; 1897, Rs. 12,41,32,000; 1898, Rs. 13,69,73,000.

THE plague scare in Calcutta has abated somewhat, but, says a correspondent, it would take but little to bring it on again. In view of the aversion to segregation exhibited by the native communities, a petition has been got up by a local contemporary praying that segregation may be entirely abolished. The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has, however, issued a timely note pointing out that under the Venice Convention rules segregation is absolutely necessary if the foreign trade of Calcutta is to be carried on.

M. COLOMBEY, in his history of duelling, tells an anecdote of M B.—— a noted duellist, who was at Desenne's shooting gallery watching the pistol practice. There was one man who was shooting very well, and Desenne was threatened with the loss of all his glass balls and swinging dolls. Every shot was greeted by the spectators with exclamations of admiration, B.—— looked on for a while, and finally, in a calm voice, made the remark: "He could not do as well on the field." The object of the slighting remark turned around and, in a loud and angry voice, cried: "Who are you to say that? Would you like to test the truth of your remark?"——"Willingly," replied the unrecognised duellist, as he led the way to a secluded place. After taking up their respective positions, they drew lots and it fell to B—— to shoot last. He waited in silence for his adversary's shot. The man fired—and missed. B——lowered his pistol "What did I tell you?" he said, with a smile. Then putting his pistol in his pocket he walked away whistling.

IT was with something like a flutter of surprise and expectation that the distinguished company assembled at the Mansion House on the invitation of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress found on the list of guests the names of the American Ambassador and the Spanish Ambassador. It would have been a singular meeting in such circumstances. But the Spanish Ambassador was not present, being, it was understood—though no reference was made to the matter from the chair—kept away by indisposition. There could, of course, have been nothing but courtesy and propriety in the proceedings had he been present, but the situation would have been peculiar, not to say painful.

THE Duchesse de Persigny, daughter of the Duc de Persigny, Minister of Napoleon III., committed suicide at Nice, on April 18 by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. The deceased lady was divorced some months ago by M. Pierre Gautier, of Nice, after a duel between him and a young officer, Lieutenant Comte de Lacour, of the Sixth Alpine Corps, who was wounded in the encounter. On the morning of April 18 it appears Lieutenant Lacour was about to leave Nice for Peiracava, in the Alps, to join his regiment, when the Duchesse shot herself through the heart. This was, it was said, because the young officer objected to comply with her wishes, which were that he should resign his commission in the army and marry her.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR MANILA.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A force of five thousand men is assembling at San Francisco, where they will embark for Manila.

SPANISH GALLANTRY IN THE ACTION AT MANILA.

The Americans testify to the splendid gallantry displayed by the Spaniards in the Manila naval engagement.

The Spanish Admiral's flagship made a desperate attempt to get alongside Admiral Dewey's ship, but was beaten back by a deadly fire, and was on fire in two places.

CONGRESS PASSES A VOTE OF THANKS TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

A message from President McKinley was presented to Congress, to-day, asking for a special vote of thanks for Admiral Dewey and his triumph in the cause of justice which, the President says, is an effective step in the direction of peace.

Congress passed the vote of thanks immediately.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

REBELS GROWING DANGEROUS.

MAY 10.

Admiral Dewey telegraphs that he finds the rebels growing dangerous and uncontrolable.

The British residents have represented to Admiral Dewey their critical position and that the populace is starving.

BRILLIANT ACTION BY U. S. TORPEDO VESSEL.

The American torpedo vessel Winslow fought a brilliant minor engagement on Sunday, off Cardenas, on the Cuban Coast, tackling three Spanish gunboats and disabling one, and coming out herself unscathed.

THE RISING IN SIERRA LEONE.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question, stated that the reports regarding the rising in Sierra Leone had been greatly exaggerated, and that it was not intended to send European troops there, as was rumoured, but it had been decided to send a special Commissioner to investigate matters.

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

A Chinese mob has burned the Custom House and the foreign-owned property at Shashi near Hankow.

RIOTING IN SPAIN.

MAY 9.

Grave rioting for several hours took place yesterday at Linares in Spain, in which twelve rioters were killed and fifty injured.

Riots have also taken place in other parts of Spain.

[Linares is a mining town in the province of Jaen, near the Guarrezas. It had lead and silver mines within its limits, and in the country surrounding Linares olives are extensively grown. The population is about 40,000.]

THE STATE OF MILAN.

Latest advices from Milan state that all is quiet there at present.

SICKNESS IN CANTONMENTS.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

One of the special officers recently appointed to inquire into causes of sickness in cantonments will be deputed as soon as possible to investigate the fever prevalent at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Official instructions have also been issued for the early bacteriological examination of water-supply of stations occupied by the Punjab Frontier force.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

PREVENTIVE MAESURES.

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

The following communication was sent to-day from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Chairman to the Corporation of Calcutta :—" I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a telegram received from the Government of India in which a hope is expressed that systematic house-to-house visitation by ward committees will be commenced in Calcutta as soon as possible. I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the appointment of ward committees being carried out immediately and committees set to the essential work with which they have been entrusted. Your telegram of 5th on preventive measures against plague in Calcutta. The Government of India trust that systematic house-to-house visitation by ward committees will be commenced as soon as possible." This communication from the Government of India has renewed the scare in the city, and the exodus continues, practically only of those persons who remain in the city who own landed property and whose business transactions are of such nature that it would spell ruin for them if they left. The brisker exodus is among the Marwaree community, who being wealthy are leaving for such distant cities as Jeypore and Jodhpore. Business houses are leaving few men behind, but proprietors and their families, especially their womenfolk, are leaving in large numbers. There is again practically a deadlock in the Share Market. The Marwaree brokers are absent almost to a man, and business is anything but brisk. Considerable inconvenience, especially to river steamer companies has been occasioned by desertion of lascars and native firemen. Flats fully loaded and prepared for immediate towage up-country have been abandoned by their serangs and crew, and it has been found impossible to supply their places. Several river steamers are laid up for want of crews, and it is hinted that lascars on board sea-going steamers are willing to join their co-religionists on strike. There is unanimous inclination on the part of carters and coolies of the Conservancy Department of the Municipality to go on strike again. Domestic sweepers are everywhere abandoning their work. The death-rate yesterday was again favourable to the health of the city. There were 44 deaths as compared to 57, the average of the previous five years. There were no seizures or deaths from plague.

RETIREMENTS.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Justice Trevelyan left Calcutta this morning by the P. and O. Sumatra on retirement from India.

FRONTIER NEWS.

LUNDIKOTAL, MAY 9.

General Symons arrived here from Peshawar, all well.

DIR, MAY 8.

Chitral relieving column arrived. Half the column proceeds to Mirza to-morrow, followed on the 10th instant by the remainder.

RANGOON AND QUARANTINE.

RANGOON, MAY 10.

A meeting of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce was held to-day, and was largely attended by representatives of the import and export firms. A strong resolution was adopted, one member dissenting respectfully, asking Government to reconsider its refusal to adopt rigid quarantine measures urged by the Municipal Committee and Port Commissioner.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 7.

THE third subscription dance at the Frere Hall came off on Thursday last. Some people tell me it was " Ripping, " others that it was " Deadly. " But we all look at things from our own point of view, and I conclude that to get the right man, and to dance with him often enough, means the former, and to get the wrong man, or no man at all, means the latter. I must say I thought the ball-room looked empty, and that people went away earlier than usual, and the floor—excellent to start with—became very sticky and heavy. This is easily accounted for, as the evening was a particularly moist one, heavy mist blowing about in clouds, and dew drops falling from the trees. And yet people would persist in sitting outside in the open air, and the effect of damp shoes on the dancing floor—well, we all know it is not calculated to improve it. For myself I cannot think how people manage to sit about in the garden at a dance without catching severe colds, and killing themselves. Of course it's all right for men, but for delicate ladies with bare arms and necks. Curiously enough, however, I observe it is never their arms and necks they seem to be anxious about—only their " Fringes. " A lady never by any chance asks for her cloak. She simply says " Oh, this damp is so bad for my fringe," or " Oh, Mr. So and So, do you think this mist will bring my fringe out of curl ? " I imagine this anxiety for fringe is often times a mere figure of speech, for we all know that the proper sort of ball-room fringe never *does* come out of curl. That is a point of honour with them. At least I paid a high price for my own, and I should be astonished indeed if it disgraced its self by objecting to the Mahableshwar climate. There were several smart looking people at the dance on Thursday ; which is unusual up here. Ladies tell me they bring up all their oldest frocks because the place is so dusty and dirty. Some people always make a point of enlarging on what is perfectly visible to the naked eye, and I have observed that some frocks " die hard," as the saying is.

There is a great deal of badminton and tennis going on. The tournaments are in full swing, and everyone is talking the usual " shop " on the subject, complaining of their handicaps, and so on.

The first gymkhana of the season took place on Saturday, the 7th, and went off well, and was attended by all the beauty and fashion on the hill except some few scoffers and contemptuous ones, who are not " of the kingdom of fashion," who went their own way, and played their usual round of golf, and tennis, and even badminton.

The first event on the programme was tent-pegging. There were very few entries for this, and the only man who appeared to disturb the serenity of the pegs was Captain Heneage, who won the prize.

The next event was " Mind the Paint " wand race—for ladies, gentlemen, children, any one who could twirl round a number of posts on " bikes " in the shortest time. There were a good many entries for this. Miss Shuttleworth, Miss Bainbridge, Miss Faucette, Mrs. Donnet, Mr. H. Bromley, Mr. V. Bromley, Mr. Muller, and Mr. Duxbury. It was a very pretty race, and Miss Bainbridge and Miss Shuttleworth rode their machines in a graceful and easy manner, which charmed all beholders. The race was run off in heats. Mr. V. Bromley won, and Miss Shuttleworth came in a very good second. It was hard luck for the ladies that they had to compete with men, as coming back up the course, the wind was strong against the bikists, and the ladies were handicapped by their skirts, which acted as kind of sails.

The next race was the Lloyd-Lindsay. Gentleman to ride over a fence to a lady, give her a rifle, the lady to shoot three bottles hung at a distance of 25 yards, give back the rifle to gentleman, who galloped back over the fence to the winning post. The entries for this were :—

Miss Lang and Captain Levett.
Mrs. Doig and Captain Heneage.
Mrs. Mostyn and Captain Duncan.
Miss K. Bythel and Mr. H. Duncan.
Miss Shuttleworth and Major Ross.
Mrs. Donnet and Captain Heneage.
Mrs. Pottinger.

Mrs. Mostyn shot down her three bottles in a most masterly manner, and would hace won the prize with ease, especially as her partner, Captain Duncan, rode to and from her at a great pace. But some hitch occurred, and something was done wrong, and the prize was finally presented to Mrs. Pottinger, who was second.

The 4th event brought forth a lot of competitors, too many for me to remember, but the following were amongst the number :—Mrs. Faucette, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Pottinger, Miss Duncan, Miss K. Bythel, Miss S. Bythel, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Doig, Mrs. Faucette, C. S. The ladies had to drive a golf ball between two posts 50 yards distant, and for the successful ones the posts were placed nearer and nearer together. There were very few competitors left in when the posts came close to each other, and Mrs. Quinn, who drove in capital style, carried off the first prize, whilst Mrs. Doig, who ran her very close, was presented with the second prize. This event ended a successful and pleasant afternoon, and everyone repaired to the grand stand and partook of hot coffee, or drinks of a spirituous nature which were grateful and comforting after standing about in the somewhat cold damp wind. The Governor's Band was on the ground all the afternoon, and discoursed sweet music, which added to the enjoyment of all present.

I never end my letter without a mention of the weather. But nothing very exciting has happened, and we have not had any thunder, lightning-storms, cyclones or disturbances—only a little wind, a good deal of mist, and a pleasant dampness, and coolness, which some say bespeaks an early monsoon, and others declare it means a very late one. The probability is that no one knows anything about the matter, and meanwhile life jogs along pleasantly enough for those in the hills. We have at any rate three or four weeks before we need go down, and sufficient unto the day is the enjoyment thereof.

DEPARTURE OF THE UGANDA REGIMENT.

THE Uganda Regiment arrived in a special troop train at the Victoria Dock at a siding at 5-30 a.m., yesterday morning, from Poona, where it has been raised for the service in Central Africa. The regiment consists of six British officers, eight Native officers, 392 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 followers, and six horses. They alighted from the train and marched to the shed No. 4. The baggage was embarked, and the men were allowed a little time to themselves. They are located in the forepart of the vessel in the twin deck, where special arrangements are made for their comfort. By half-past twelve o'clock all the men were embarked on board, and an hour after the Warora left her berth and proceeded in the stream and anchored there, awaiting medical inspection. About 6 p.m. the Warora weighed anchor and proceeded to Mombassa via Seychelles, under the command of Captain J. R. Alexander, R.N.R. The Warora is expected to reach Mombassa on the 25th instant. After disembarking the troops she will proceed to Zanzibar. The regiment after landing at the above place will with the least possible delay march inland in batches by route march. The transport difficulties are very great, and six months will probably be occupied before the regiment reaches Uganda. It has been provided with supplies for eight months. The men who have been selected from different regiments are of very robust constitution, and they comprise 200 Sikhs and 200 Punjabi Mahomedans. The former are mostly from the Bombay Army. The following are the names of the officers selected for the regiment :—Captain I. T. Evatt, Commanding 9th Garhwal Rifles : Captain E. Swayne, 16th B. Infantry ; Captain W. W. Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry ; Lieut. M. L. Hornby, Adjutant and Quartermaster, 2nd Punjab Infantry ; Lieut. H. B. Rattray, Lieut. F. S. Keen, and Surgeon-Captain E. A. K. Newman, 45th Sikhs. The Warora has also carried the following passengers :—Mr. G. H. Hadding, Baboo Luxman Vaiker, Mr. M. N. Ghanderia, Mr. Munchersaw, sister-in-law and infant, Bai Cutobai and infant, Mr. Diogo Baretto, Mr. Esmail Jaffer, and 123 deck.

AN excellent bull is put on record by a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" ; the first bull that we have ever met which touches reviewing. " I sent, " says this correspondent, " a review of a volume by an eminent Irishman to the editor of a popular Dublin paper. He replied that he had published my article, but could not pay me for it, as he wrote all the reviews in his journal himself ! I considered the bull a fair substitute for the usual cheque."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIMLA is to have a plague observation post at Mushobra, as well as one below Tara Devi.

WE hear that the Home authorities will so arrange next cold weather reliefs that two battalions of British Infantry now in India may be sent to Wei-hai-Wei in December.

THE Lahore paper hears that there have been two cases of cholera in the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade at Umballa, one in the 16th Lancers, and five or six amongst natives. The disease appears to be general over the whole cantonment and possibly is due to the water-supply. We understand that the medical authorities have been directing attention to the defects in the water-supply for some time past, but apparently they have not yet been remedied. It is to be hoped that this outbreak will serve as a warning to the authorities.

THE "Pioneer" of yesterday writes :—The new currency proposals of the Government of India may succeed or they may not ; the new Currency Committee may accept them, or may propose others, or may do nothing at all ; but that something requires to be done to restore confidence in the future of Indian finance is known to none better than the monometallist of the "City." We hear privately by last mail of an operator who took a quantity of stocks of sorts, among them some Indian paper, to the Old Lady in Threadneedle Street to get an advance renewed. The official in charge of the department scanned the scrip and remarked that " he didn't care about the Indian stock." If these are the sentiments of Lombard Street, the prospects of the next Indian gold loan are not hopeful.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a continuance of the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-Genral at Indian Army Headquarters for six months only. The post of Assistant Adjutant-General, Additional, is reduced to D. A. A. G., and is also to be continued for a similar period. Major Younghusband and Captain Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, will hold these appointments until the end of September. Captain Kenney, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has joined the Quartermaster-General's Department at Simla as an Attache.

FOR the last few days the Calcutta papers have reported no fresh cases of plague; but as a contemporary points out it would be a mistake to conclude that no fresh cases have occurred. As a matter of fact cases are being admitted almost daily—one was admitted on Thursday and one on Friday—to the Medical College Hospital which are entered as cases of fever, but are truly plague just as fourteen cases (of which thirteen proved fatal) were admitted to this hospital before plague was officially notified at all. That all cases of plague will be brought to light by any agency which it would be wise to set in motion, we find it extremely difficult to believe ; but when cases actually come into a general hospital like the hospital of the Medical College, it seems to us that they might very properly be removed elsewhere. If it is said that some doctors might be found who would hesitate to diagnose the cases to which we refer as plague, it is only necessary to answer that we know for a fact their opinion is not shared by perfectly competent members of their own profession.

LATEST reports from Colombo show that favourable conditions for an early burst of the monsoon continue. On Saturday a strong breeze from the south-west was blowing at 28 miles per hour. The " chota barsat " there may be expected next week. Within the past few years, write the Allahabad paper, it has come to be recognised that the most important information regarding the course of the monsoon is to be obtained, not in India, but in the equatorial area of the Indian Ocean well to the south. It may be remembered that in 1896 Mr. Hutchins, Meteorological Reporter in Cape Colony, foretold the failure of the monsoon with great exactitude. In 1897 the Government of India communicated with him, and again his forecast was accurate : he did not see any reason why the currents should fail, and the monsoon, though late, was well sustained. Under the system followed last year long telegraphic messages were received from the Cape, Mauritius and Zanzibar ; while during May and June a daily telegram was also signalled from the Seychelles. This year a new arrangement has been made, which, it is believed, will work still more satisfactorily. Apart from any forecast which Mr. Hutchins may send, the Indian Meteorological service will get weekly telegrams every Monday morning from the Seychelles, Mauritius and Zanzibar. These will give the average conditions of the week preceding the day of despatch, and will be more useful than occasional special messages, and daily telegrams from the Seychelles.

THE American Ambassador was to reply to the toast of the foreign Ministers, and he took the obvious—and to the company the welcome—line of emphasising the part which the American and the British nations have to play together for the benefit and civilization of the world. These points were warmly applauded, and his Excellency concluded with a striking and pertinent illustration drawn from the naval review of last year. This was in the nature of things, and it would have been equally in the nature of things that such expressions would, under present circumstances, have jarred on the feelings of a Spanish representative. The Lord Mayor acted the part of host well by pointing out that this country was the friend of all nations, and that all nations were her friends, and as the head of the City of London he uttered a hope that peace would prevail.

MORE than one traveller has pictured for us the Chicago " boss " observing, like Louis XV., " After me, the deluge ! " An ingenious geological speculation, to which a student of glacial action alludes in the current number of that delightful periodical, " Nature, " shows that this view of the case may be truer than even Mr. Stead has supposed. It seems be to fairly well established that the whole district of the Great Lakes is undergoing a slow tilting movement which " will eventually submerge Chicago and dry up Niagara. " Professor Gilbert calculated in a recent paper that the effect of this tilt was to raise the level of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, which is at the lower end of the tilting area, by ten inches in a century. To the geologist this is a large quantity, though the man in the street—even in Wall-street—may view it with unconcern. But Chicago's margin of safety is so small that inches are valuable. Still it is difficult to believe that water is the element destined to close her career. No doubt by the time things become serious the Great Republic will have learnt to make water run uphill, and so save both Chicago and Niagara.

MR. HEARN, the British Consul at Bordeaux, in his Consular report of the trade of his district during 1897, refers to the striking decrease in the importation of Bordeaux wines to the United Kingdom—which was no less than 225,846 gallons, as compared with 1896. He says : " Perhaps one of the reasons for the decadence of a taste for clarets in England, besides the advent of the cigarette directly dinner is over, is the fact that the public buys wines of mark without paying attention to the year of vintage ; whereas an ordinary wine of a good year will probably be superior to a first growth wine of a bad year. It may not be generally known that the mode of drinking claret among Bordeaux connoisseurs is to drink for four to seven different marks of claret during dinner, beginning with the lower grades and youngest wines, and with each dish progressing upwards to the higher growths and oldest vintages, or sometimes by ascending a scale of growths all of the same vintage. In this way, and by the choice of appropriate dishes, the true qualities of the wines are brought out and done justice to, and thus the delicacy, bouquet, and fine qualities of the vintage can be appreciated to the fullest extent."

WE gather from " Echoes of Service," a missionary journal, that the " white man and his donna " who have been alluded to as having erected a fence round Livingstone's grave, and concerning whose identity speculation was rife in Zomba and Blantyre, were no other than Mr. Daniel Crawford and his wife, British missionaries who followed Mr. F. Stanley Arnot, the pioneer of the Garenganze country. Mr. Crawford has been in Africa several years, and is now settled on the banks of Lake Mweru, where he is doing good work. The fence round the grave was erected in August last year, and in " Echoes of Service " appears an account of the lonely spot taken from Mrs. Crawford's diary. " Here we are, sitting near the tree of the forest," she writes, " a tall, fine one, too, although showing signs of decay. The bold inscription is still legible, with the exception of one word. D—— has had the ground cleared for some distance all round, and has had a stout circular boma put up. He is also persuading Chitambo to come and build here, and thus practically guard a spot of so much interest to us all. It is now a lonely, deserted spot, with lions roaring the whole night long. "

PRINCE Christian of Denmark, who is about to be married at Cannes to the Duchess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is the eldest son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and the ultimate heir to the throne. He is nearly twenty-eight years of age, while his bride is scarcely twenty. She is the daughter of the late Grand Duke Frederick and sister of the reigning Grand Duke, and is a granddaughter of the Grand Duke Michel Nicolaievitch, and a niece of the Grand Duchess Vladimir, who has been for many years the leader of the German party at the Russian Court. The Crown Princess of Denmark inherited a fortune of sixty millions of marks from her mother, the late Queen of Sweden, who was the daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, one of the richest Royal personages in Europe. The fortune of the Crown Princess Louise has been so much increased by careful management that it is now estimated at a hundred millions of marks, and it is believed that she has settled twenty millions on Prince Christian, whose bride will also have a large fortune.

ACCORDING to the experience of history, the order of development in Peoples and States is from the hunting and nomadic condition, through the pastoral to the agricultural, and thence, we suppose, to the industrial. Even the offshoots of highly-civilised peoples when called into a new and sparsely-populated country with semi-barbarous surroundings pass through the same phases of national evolution. They have been evident in the United States, where the remarkable spectable is to be seen of the pastoral, the agricultural, and the industrial co-existing in equal energy, and one by one they are coming into view in Canada and other Colonies of Great Britain. The second oldest of our Australian Dependencies, Victoria (says the " Morning Post "), would seem to be in the throes of that interesting condition when the merely pastoral begins to give place to the agricultural ; for it is reported from Melbourne that the Colony's yield of wheat during the past season amounts to about ten and a-half million bushels, which is an increase on last year of three million bushels. The transition is the most interesting that can occur in the history of any State. At that stage a simple-minded people that does not crave over much for luxuries becomes sufficient to itself, since it grows within its own borders all that it needs of bread and meat. To pass beyond that into the industrial phase, as the people of Great Britain have done, or are rapidly doing, is to become again dependent on others for sustenance, or to go without the amount and the kind of food adequate to civilised conditions. Since we at home seem to be on that downward road it is satisfactory to know that Victoria, with the rest of this country's children, are so growing to a full maturity that they will be able from their superfluity to provide us with all the food we need. " Good meat and good bread make good blood," says one of George Meredith's excellent women, " and my children shall have good blood." Considering the growth and development of her Colonies, Britannia may say the same.

IT is related by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Telegraph" that the Russian Royal children were completely isolated whilst the Tsarina was suffering from the measles. During the course of the illness, however, the eldest child, the Grand Duchess Olga, used to talk every day with her parents by means of a telephone. The little girl already speaks Russian very well, and is beginning to express herself in English. With all those surrounding her she is extremely courteous and polite, a fact which reflects great credit upon her governess, who is an Englishwoman. As she was so desirous of hearing the voice of her mother when the latter was ill, a telephone was fitted up for her convenience, and the little girl was thereby enabled to chatter away to the Tsarina, to her heart's content. The Empress enjoys great popularity among the people who when they saw her in the Rue de l'Imperatrice after her recovery, welcomed her with loud shouts of joy.

THE income received by the State last year in France from wine, beer, cider, and spirits shows the amount consumed and indicates the drinking habits of different parts of the country. While the total consumption has increased, beer seems to be gaining on wine, and spirits on beer. The southern departments and the wine-growing districts still favour the national drink. In Herault 277 litres of wine are drunk by each inhabitant every year. The Gironde comes next with 210 litres. In some of the northern departments, on the other hand, wine is at a discount. In the Nord the annual consumption of beer is 252 litres a head, and the neighbouring departments follow some way behind. In ten southern departments beer is a quantite negligeable. Generally speaking, the beer-drinking departments in the north are also at the top of the list for spirit. Each Parisian drinks 202 litres of wine and seven litres of spirits anunally. Cider drinking is going out of fashion. The average consumption per head for the whole population is :—Wine, eighty-nine litres ; beer, twenty-four litres ; cider, fourteen litres ; and spirits, four litres. Spirits bring most revenue—5s. 8d. per head, as compared with 3s. 2d. per head for wine, 6d. per head for beer, and 3d. per head for cider. The growing consumption of strong spirits and the drunkenness which follows have led the Government to lower the octroi duty on wine and increase the charge on alcoholic liquors.

ABOUT half-past twelve o'clock in the afternoon of April 20 the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington Butts, at which the late Mr. C. H. Spurgeon preached for so many years, was discovered to be on fire, and despite all the efforts of the brigade, the famous conventicle was totally destroyed. A preliminary conference was taking place in an adjoining schoolroom for the annual public meeting in connection with the Pastors' College, and preparations were being made in the kitchen beneath the building for luncheon for those attending the meeting, between 400 and 500 in number. The fire is stated to have originated through the overheating of a flue at one of the front corners of the Tabernacle. There was no heating apparatus, as such, ever placed in the chapel, the late pastor having had, it is said, a strong objection to any such arrangement, so that the only source of fire was the part of the basement used on this occasion for cooking. The outbreak was discovered by the caretaker in one of the galleries. He tried to put it out, but failed ; and in less than half an hour the whole building was involved. The flames were practically subdued by about 2.15, although large quantities of water was for some time afterwards poured on the fire. Most of she valuables belonging to the chapel were fortunately saved. Two firemen were injured by falling masonry. The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon who succeeded his father in the pastorate, was presiding over the conference when the fire broke out. He was so deeply affected that he had to be assisted home. It is understood the building was fully insured. The Tabernacle was first opened on March 31, 1861, at a cost of £32,000.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* understands that Sir P. Currie, now British Ambassador in Constantinople, will in the course of the present year, be appointed British Ambassador to Italy, in succession to Sir Clare Ford, whose health compels him to retire. Much sympathy is felt and expressed in official and diplomatic circles for Sir Clare Ford, whose indifferent health will compel him to leave Rome before completely attaining the limit of age.

MR. HORACE BELL, M.I.C.E., read an interesting and lengthy paper on " Recent Railway Policy in India " before the Society of Arts on April 21. He gave a most lucid account of the fluctuations of Railway policy, from that of Lord Dalhousie to that of Lord Elgin. Railways in India have always been regarded as national works, but the agency favoured for promoting them has been varied from time to time. Lord Dallhousie handed them over to joint stock companies, under Government supervision; Lord Lawrence dispensed with the agency of the companies, in the belief that it was desirable the Government should possess all railways—the departure carrying joy to the hearts of the engineer in the Public Works Department. Under Lord Ripon there was a return to the agency of the companies, assisted by a limited Government guarantee, and controlled by State considerations. Recent railway policy Mr. Bell dates from 1881. It has, he says, yielded notable results. India has now 21,000 miles of railway open for traffic and for the great work of combating famine. Although the Government have for a long time past had ample assurance that Indian railways offer an exceptionally certain field for profitable investment, he asked why more progress was not witnessed ? Mr. Bell's opinion is that the retention of the idea that the state must continue to exert direct control in construction and working is destructive of vigorous private initiative and enterprise. He urged that the proposal of promoters should be dealt with promptly, reasonably, and consistentely by the Indian Government.

THE NEW CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

CALCUTTA OPINION.

WRITING on Saturday the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the " Pioneer," found it difficult to write temperately on the new currency proposals of the Government of India ; and said he, when those of your readers who are interested, as shareholders or otherwise, in the various industries of this country realise that the proposals mean a continuance of stringent money, only greatly intensified, with all its devastating effects, they, too, I venture to predict, will regard the future with anything but equanimity. When a summary of the proposals appeared in the " Sunday Special "—which by the way has made a distinct journalistic score in obtaining thus early the " khubbur "—it was regarded here with incredulity ; but when on Thursday the Government despatch practically confirming this summary was published, the feeling in business circles was akin to dismay. Here we have been for the past two years struggling against a stringent money market, unable at times to obtain advances even on the Government's own securities ; the best of stocks, including those of the Government, have been rendered absolutely unrealisable because no one had rupees to buy them with; the industries of the country were being strangled through the onerous financial charges upon them ; the state of credit in the bazaar had been most seriously impaired : all this happened, and yet we find the Government still regarding the rupee as redundant and now coolly proposing to withdraw from circulation six crores annually until at the point of the bayonet exchange is maintained at one and fourpence, and gold is brought into the country. But it will not do. There is practically only one opinion in mercantile Calcutta to-day, and it is that, gold standard or no gold standard, fixity of exchange or no fixity of exchange, any attempt to make money more stringent and rupees more scarce, must be resisted to the uttermost. Especially perturbed are many members of the Chamber of Commerce at the misleading statement made in the Government despatch to the effect that " we think therefore that we may expect their support, that is, of the Chambers of Commerce, in the measures we propose. I cannot state too emphatically that this is not the opinion of many members of the Bengal Chamber. I could if necessary give names in support of my statement, but this would be premature as I understand steps are being taken to call a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, when a vote will be taken on the Government's proposal, so that the Currency Committee at least need not be left in any doubt as to the manner in which these proposals are regarded by the mercantile community of the Capital of India.

It is by no means the general opinion in banking circles that should the Government of India enter the silver market as a seller to the extent of 10,000,000 tolahs annually the market would not be seriously affected. It is thought that the fall in the price of silver would be very considerable, and it would be extremely doubtful if the 10,000,000 tolahs realised Rs. 6,00,00,000. One of the leading exchange bankers said to me that so far as he was concerned, should the proposals be at all likely to be carried through, he would cease altogether to sell silver, as he believed the drop would be so great that he might not be able to get his forward bullion contracts taken up or his differences paid. The fact that in London the price of silver has not fallen is interpreted here as showing that the London market does not regard the Government's proposals seriously, or think that there is the least chance of a committee, the members of which are presumably in possession of all their faculties giving their sanction to the scheme.

Assuming for the moment that the scheme is carried into effect it would bo quite possible by melting down rupees to make money so stringent that banks might be compelled to bring in some gold. The quantity would, however, largely depend not so much on the stringency of money as on the state of the export trade, as banks would probably still be unwilling to take up large over-sold positions in exchange, or in other words to run the risk of bringing out gold, in large quantities at least, without buying export bills as cover. But is it not well-nigh a certainty that if the present stringency be continued long enough, much more if it be intensified, the result "in the long run"—I do not say the immediate result—would be to diminish exports because the financial charges would be so onerous as to take away in many cases the cultivator's profit, to say nothing of substituting a loss. The production of tea is a case in point. Those interested in tea assure me that very little more pressure regarding finance would put some of the tea gardens out of cultivation. And with the industries of the country thus being strangled, how can the Government expect investors at home to send out gold for investment in these languishing industries.

A further question arises as to the chances of gold being kept in circulation—supposing the sovereign in course of time to be declared a current coin—at par with rupees, seeing that the quantity of the latter would so much exceed in value that of the gold. Would not the law of Gresham operate in India just as history proves it has done in other countries ? Granted that in three years the currency note reserve under the Government scheme would consist almost wholly of gold, is it not extremely probable that whenever the Government offered to redeem those notes in gold, the gold would be taken by the natives and that soon the Government would find its reserve partly in silver again ? Presumably the melting down process would again be resorted to, and money would thus be kept stringent. As illustrating the love which the natives have for gold and the high prices they are prepared at times to pay there has been during the past two or three days a most extraordinary demand for the yellow metal here. The Marwaris, fearing further trouble in connection with the plague measures, are preparing to return to their homes in considerable numbers. Of course they want to take their money with them, and the most secure form of investment they can find is gold. But there are next to no stocks of gold in Calcutta, and as the Marwaris wanted the metal at once some of the banks wired to Bombay for it, the Marwaris willingly paying the heavy cost of freight by rail from there ; and now the Bombay market is also practically denuded of gold, the price going up nearly one per cent. in an afternoon.

ON BEHALF OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would again press the needs of this Asylum on your charity, as our daily requirement of food alone is hard to meet. Such a charitable institution must appeal to every one who has ever seen the helpless condition of the leper. By the repelling nature of the disease he is cut off from friends, by its suffering he is cut off from any share in their business which supports them ; for sanitary reasons he is excluded from any work for self-support, so he becomes of necessity an object of charity and pity, for even in well-to-do families the leper is an outcast. The establishing of asylums is to secure the public against the the pernicious influence of roaming lepers. For these reasons, I have boldness in urging yet again our very recurring needs on the public who have here-tofore helped us so generously and to whom our thanks are due. At present there are two Europeans in this asylum and nearly one hundred Indian lepers. Friends, help us with your means. Small sums under rupees three are most welcome, and to save cost can be sent in postage stamps. Every year a report with balance sheet is published and sent to subscribers and to others who may ask for the same. Donations may be paid into the " Alliance Bank of Simla, Head Office, " to be credited to the " Sabathu Leper Asylum Fund, " or sent direct to the Superintendent,—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M. D.,
Superintendent, Leper Asylum.

Sabathu, May 5.

SIR JOHN SCOTT, who is about to resign his post as Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, is one of the Englishmen, writes a contemporary, who will undoubtedly be entitled to rank with such men as Colonel Moncrieff and Lord Cromer, as one of the makers of modern Egypt. At the time of the British occupation early in the eighties the administration of justice was corrupt and disorganised, and the task which confronted Mr. Scott, as he then was, presented what to any but a level-headed, clear-sighted English lawyer would have seemed insuperable difficulties. With undaunted courage, however, Mr. Scott set to work, and his reforms, though drastic and wide-sweeping, have nevertheless been such as to secure the whole-hearted appreciation and approval of native as well as foreign litigants. So highly, indeed, are Sir John Scott's services regarded, that the Khedive has declared that his departure is a great loss to himself and to the country, and will be universally regretted. His Highness has personally conferred upon the Judicial Adviser and Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh in recognition of his services. The future re-organiser of justice in Egypt was the son of a Wigan solicitor. His mother was one of the Glovers, of Perth, and he was born in 1841. After a successful career at Oxford (he graduated M.A. in 1867), Mr. Scott was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1865, and " went " the Northern Circuit. In 1874 he was appointed a Judge of Appeal in the International Court of Appeal in Egypt, and was Vice-President of the Court from 1880 to 1882. From the latter year until 1890 Mr. Scott was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay. In 1890 he returned to Egypt as Judicial Adviser to the Khedive, which office he is now resigning, as his long residence in hot climates renders necessary more leave of absence in the summer than the rules of the Egyptian service allow. Sir John was created a K.C.M.G. in 1894.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S DESPATCHES.

GENERAL LOCKHART's despatches on the Tirah expedition have just been issued. His Excellency's commendation of officers is endorsed by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief :—

Camp Peshawar, the 4th April 1898.

From—General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding the Tirah Expeditionary Force
To—The Adjutant-General in India.

In continuation of my letter No. 812-T-C, dated the 28th January 1898, I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following account of the operations of the force under my commmand from January 27th, 1898, up to the present date.

2. As previously reported, after my return from the Bazar Valley, the troops at my disposal were distributed as follows :

1st Division.—1st Brigade at Ali Masjid, 2nd Brigade at Jamrud, 5th Brigade (late Peshawar Column) at Landi Kotal, 2nd Division : 3rd Brigade at Bara, 4th Brigade at Mamanai. To each brigade a portion of the divisional troops was attached.

The objects of this distribution were to occupy the Khyber and dominate the Bazar Valley, to threaten the winter settlements of the Afridis in the lower part of the Bara Valley and on the outskirts of the Kajurai plain, and to enforce a strict blockade along the border line between British and tribal limits.

3. I may here mention that on January 17th a jirga, representing the Malikdin Khel, Kambar Khel, Sipah, and Kamrai sections of the Afridis, arrived at Jamrud. But, though the delegates appeared to be submissive, and expressed their readiness to comply with the terms prescribed for their respective sections, no tangible proof of their sincerity was at first forthcoming ; and meanwhile raiding parties from other sections in the hills continued to attack our outposts, intercept convoys, and destroy the telegraph line. Moreover, reports were received that a considerable number of cattle and camels belonging to those recalcitrant sections were being pastured in the Kajurai plain. I therefore caused the Jirga to be informed that, until the Afridis assumed a more submissive attitude and evinced their readiness to collect the fines and surrender the rifles demanded from them, the presence of their representatives at Jamrud would not modify the existing state of war between the tribe and the Government of India. The justice of this decision was fully admitted by the Jirga.

4. On January 29th I proceeded from Rawal Pindi to Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief, returning to Peshawar on February 7th. On January 27th I received a report from the Political Officer at Jamrud to the effect that a large number of cattle had been seen grazing on the Kajurai plain, and I directed the General Officers Commanding the 1st and 2nd Divisions to take measures for their capture, the operations being under the control of Lieutenant General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., as senior officer. On January 29th three columns were accordingly despatched at an early hour from Ali Masjid, Jamrud, and Mamanai to close the exits from the Kajurai plain, except on the eastern side, where it adjoins British territory. A fourth column from Bara was directed to operate aginst such tribesmen as might be met with in the plain, and seize their cattle. The column from Mamanai was the only one which came into contact with the enemy. It was composed of the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, four companies of the 36th Sikhs, and two guns of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Seppings, 2nd Battalion, Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Starting from Mamania at 5 a.m. the troops reached the Shinkamar Kotal, without opposition at 10-30 a.m and subsequently visited the caves a mile further on to the north. The caves were found to be deserted, and at 1 p.m., which was the hour fixed upon for the withdrawal to camp of all the columns employed, the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Seppings began its retirement from the Kotal. Owing to an order given by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, being misunderstood either by the native officer who received it, or by the native non-commissioned officer who conveyed it, a picquet of that regiment occupying a hill on the west, which commanded the road through the defile, was prematurely withdrawn. This hill was immediately seized by the tribesmen, who now began to show themselves, and, before the retirement could be resumed, it was found necessary to retake it,—an operation which was only effected with considerable loss. The enmy, in rapidly increasing numbers, pressed on the western flank and rear of the troops, who were seriously encumbered by their dead and wounded, and inflicted still further loss on them. At 4-30 p.m. Brigadier-General Westmacott, Commanding the Brigade, who had received a heliogram from Lieutenant-Colonel Seppings, informing him of the state of affairs, brought up a reinforcement of thee hundred rifles and two guns, thus enabling the column to return without further loss, to Camp Mamanai, which was reached at 7 p.m. The casualties on this day amounted to 5 British officers, and 25 British soldiers and 2 native soldiers, killed ; and 3 British officers, 31 British soldiers and 2 native soldiers wounded. Among the killed the country has to deplore the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, 36th Sikhs, an officer, whose able and gallant leading of the fine regiment which he commanded had repeatedly come under my notice.

Only a few cattle were seen and captured by the other columns on January 29th, and this circumstance, added to the fact that the tribesmen concentraded their strength against the column from Mamanai, leads to the conclusion that, though the plan of operations was kept as secret as possible, it had become known to the enemy.

5. On January 31st a force of two thousand rifles from the 3rd and 4th Brigades, with No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, proceeded under Brigadier-General Westmacott's command to the Shinkamar Pass, for the purpose of recovering the bodies of such of the killed as the troops engaged on the 29th had been unable to remove.

This was accomplished without opposition being met with, but, during the withdrawal to camp, the enemy followed up the troops, of whom two officers and five men were wounded.

On this date 135 camels were captured on the Kajurai plain by a squadron of the 9th Bengal lancers which was well handled by Captain G. P. Brasier-Creagh.

6. On February 8th after my return from Calcutta I caused the Afridi Jirga assembled at Jamrud to be informed that the period within which the terms of Government must be complied with could not be extended beyond February 23rd, this being the date of the Id-i-Ramzan, and recommended as a suitable limit of time by my political advisers. I further intimated to the Jirga that, in the event of their several sections failing to submit by the day mentioned, active hostilities would be resumed ; and that in the meantime the troops under my command would move in any direction I thought fit, and make such roads as might be required for further operations.

7. On February 9th the 2nd Division was strengthened by the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Begiment, from Rawal Pindi ; and shortly afterwards six hundred Gurkha scouts, drawn from the 1st, 3rd and 5th Gurkhas, joined the force.

8. On February 12th Brigadier-General I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., who a few days before had relieved Brigadier-General F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., in the command of the 3rd Brigade, advanced with troops, (2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwalls's Light Infantry, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, No. 4 Comany, Madras Sappers and Miners, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and 2nd Punjab Infantry, (to Barkai, four miles west of Mamanai ; and on the 16th construction of a road from Mamanai to Barkai and onwards towards Gali Khel, along the right bank of the Bara River, was begun. The improvement of the road from Ali Masjid towards Chora in the Bazaar Valley was taken in hand at the same time by the 1st Brigade.

9. As the Id approached, the weather became so stormy that communication between the Afridi representatives at Jamrud and their kinsmen in the hills was interrupted, and the collection of fines, and rifles in the higher and more remote valleys of Tirah had to be suspended. In view of this fact, and of the evident anxiety of the Jirga to comply with the prescribed terms and thus escape a fresh invasion, I consented to an arrangement, whereby the submission of each section should entitle the remaining sections to a few days of grace. The result has proved satisfactory, as up to the present date 754 serviceable breech-loading rifles have been surrendered out of the total of 765 demanded, and Rs. 46,900 paid in out of the aggregate fine of Rs. 47,800. I anticipate that the remaining 11 rifles and Rs. 900, which are due from the Aka Khel, will be handed in within the next few days. Hostages have been taken from that section for the balance of the rifles and fine, and from every section for the restoration of the property captured or stolen during the late outbreak. The tribe has suffered so heavily that the final settlement may possibly be delayed for a few months, but I have every confidence that the claims which are still outstanding will be fully met.

Hostilities practically ceased on February 1st, although a few raiders of the Khasrogi subsection of the Zakka Khel attacked a picquet of the 3rd Brigade on the Lawata Hill, opposite Saikot, on March 11th, on which occasion Lieutenant H. J. de la Condamine and one soldier of the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry were wounded. A fortnight later a small band of marauders, belonging to the Shan sub-section of the Zakka Khel, fired on some officers and men returning from Mamanai to Barkai, and wounded Captain Margesson, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, and two solders of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. These incidents are to be regretted, but they were unavoidable from a military point of view and of no political significance.

The Afridis are now most desirous of resuming their former friendly relations with the British Government, and admit that the recent operations in Tirah have convinced them of the folly of their unprovoked attack on the Khyber and Samana posts and other hostile acts. They express contrition for their misconduct, and acknowledge the justice of their punishment. I trust that these tribesmen, who have proved themselves as brave foes as the Sikhs did, may, like the latter, become our firm friends. No finer fighting material can be found on the borders of India; and, if by firm yet sympathetic treatment we succeed in gaining the confidence and affection of these hardy mountaineers, we may hope to utilize their services more fully than before in the defence of the Empire.

10. In bringing this narrative to a close, I would wish to record my appreciation of the soldierlike behaviour of the troops under my command, not only while actively engaged in the field, but also while employed on the tedious and monotonous duties of a blockade. Their conduct during the second phase of the campaign has been as creditable as were their gallantry and endurance during the first. The force can congratulate itself on having carried out, in the most thorough manner, the task entrusted to it. In no previous campaign on the North-West Frontier of India has a more exemplary punishment beeninflicted or a more complete submission enforced.

11. In conclusion, I have to record my obligations to Brigadier-General I. S. M. Hamilton, C. B., D. S O., Commanding the 3rd Brigade, who has performed his duties with marked ability and energy; also to Brigadier-General J. W. Ottley, C. I. E., who has rendered valuable service as Commanding Royal Engineer of the Force, more particularly in connexion with the improvement of communications and the restoration of the Khyber posts.

12. During the period dealt with in this despatch the following officers have been brought to my notice as deserving of favourable mention:

Major C. St. L. Barter, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Captain H. Wells-Cole, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant A. K. Robb, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, attached to the 2nd Battalion., King's Own Yorkhire Light Infantry.

Surgeon-Lieutenant M. Dick, Indian Medical Service.

13. Since the publication of my previous despatches the undermentioned officers, whose names were omitted in the first instance, have been specially recommended for their good services by the General Officers concerned:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. W. Cafe, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Major G. F. A. Norton, R.A., Commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Major E. Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards, Deputy Assistant Quartermarter-General.

Major H. R. Marrett, Assistant Commissary-General, Base Commissariat Officer.

Major A. B. Helyar, R.A., Commanding the 57th Field Battery.

Surgeon-Major A. E. C. Spence, Army Medical Staff.

Captain H. B. H. Wright, R.E., Commanding No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Surgeon-Captain J. C. Jameson, Army Medical Staff.

Captain C. E. Lloyd, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Base Transport Officer.

Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence.

Captain U. W. Evans, R.E., in charge Engineer Field Park.

Captain F. A. Hoghton, 1st Bombay Infantry, Field Intelligence Officer.

Captain G. W. Palin, Assistant Commissary-General, Commissariat-Transport Officer, Head-Quarters.

Veterinary-Captain A. E. Richardson, Army Veterinary Department.

Captain H. Smyth, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Transport Officer.

Captain H. F. Walters, 24th Bombay Infantry, Field Intelligence Officer.

Captain W. R. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, Orderly Officer.

Captain G. C. Rigby, 1st Battalion, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Captain W. S. Nathan, R.E., Field Engineer.

Captain H. J. M. Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Brigade Transport Officer.

Lieutenant J. Hill, 15th Sikhs.

Lieutenant C. S. D Leslie, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Brigade Commissariat Officer.

Lieutenant L. N. Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers, Transport Officer.

Lieutenant H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry, Orderly Officer.

Lieutenant C. R. Ballard, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Transport Officers.

Lieutenant P. T. C. Herbert, Royal Horse Artillery, Transport Officer.

Lieutenant S. H. Sheppard, R. E., Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R. E., Assistant Field Engineer.

Lieutenant H. D. Hammond, R. A., Orderly Officer (dangerously wounded and since dead).

Second-Lieutenant A. Young, Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps, attached to 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

14. I am much indebted to Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, Bahadur, 24 Punjab Infantry, for his assistance in dealing with the Afridi representatives, and I trust that his services may be duly recognised.

15. I have the honour to forward, for favourable consideration, lists of the British non-commissioned officers and men and of the native ranks who have shown conspicuous gallantry in the field during the operations subsequent to the 26th January 1898, and whom I recommend for the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Order of Merit. The necessary documents are appended.

16. A return of casualties from January 27th up to the present date accompanies this despatch.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	14
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	20
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	0	6
	Sewree	1	1	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	5	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	21
	Arthur Road		3	
	Modykhana		1	
	Byculla S. Camp		1	
	Parel S Camp		1	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	9	14	93
	Total plague deaths to date	29,702	25,729	
	Total same date last year	13	15	68

CHOLERA.

Attack 1

Death 1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:— Arrivals by sea 1,778, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,139, making a total of 3,917 persons. Departures by sea 990, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,270, making a total of 3,260 persons.

INOCULATIONS.

Prophylactic inoculations performed during the period between the 1st and the 7th of May 1898 at the different inoculation stations in Bombay:—At the Khosroo Lodge Central Inoculation Station, 11 inoculations in 10 persons; Municipal Office, 534 inoculations in 426 persons; at the Private Temperance Hospital, 21 inoculations in 21 persons; and No. 1 Pedder Road, 1 inoculation in 1 person;—total 567 inoculations in 457 persons. Inoculations done up to 30th April 1898:—24,693 inoculations in 16,929. person. Grand total:—25,260 inoculationsin 17,386 persons.

Among the number quoted above there were:

	Inoculations during the last week.	Total of Inoculated persons.
Brahmins	10	595
Jains	2	73
High caste Hindus	10	1,571
Low caste	33	1,738
Mussalmans	22	5,776
Parsees	346	5,828
Jews	1	124
Europeans	2	86
Eurassian	0	27
Indians	28	814
Other nations	0	181
Unclassified Hindu	0	573
	457	17,386

PLAGUE IN KARACHI.

The plague continues to rage in all severity. The returns for Wednesday, the 4th instant, recorded as many as 100 cases and 72 deaths, while the nextday the returns showed 101 cases and 80 deaths. The returns for Friday give 75 cases and 72 deaths, the total to date being 1183 cases and 892 deaths. The disease is still very severe in Old Town, Napier, Market, Lyari, sand Muchi Meani quarters. Of the cases recorded on the 4th and 5th instant, Old Town contributed 33, Napier 34, Market 22, Muchi Meani 15, ,and Lyari 40. The unusual persistence of the disease in these quarters marks them out as specially inflected and as requiring special inspection and special measures. In the other quarters only one or two cases occur daily. From Friday's returns we see that a fatal case has occurred in Civil Lines also. In view of the severity of the epidemic the Commissioner in Sind invited the members of the Plague Committee, the Plague Superintendents of the various divisions, and a few leading native gentlemen of iufluence, including Messrs. Framroze, the City Deputy Collector, Tahilram, President of the Municipality, Motiram S. Advani, and Seth Vishindas Nihalchand on Wednesday last at Government House to discuss with them certain remedial measures proposed by him. Mr. James regretted that the recrudescence of the plague was so virulent and said that people should be induced to give earlier notice of the occurrence of plague cases and their speedier removal to hospital, and also that steps be taken to induce as many people as possible to camp outside the town. He suggested that the services of some leading native gentlemen be enlisted as volunteers to assist or accompany the Plague Superintendents on their rounds, so that earlier news of cases of sickness may be procured without much difficulty. Many of the native gentlemen present there complained of the hardships and discomforts experienced by people in the general segregation camp, and asked that the plague rules and regulations which are in force in Bombay at present should be made applicable here also. Mr. James said he was not aware what the Bombay rules were, and that he would not make any change in the present system now in force. So after some discussion nothing came of the meeting, and no definite conclusions being arrived at the native gentlemen returned rather disappoined.

A Hindu fakir was found attacked with plague outside the Agar Naka of Tatta on Sunday last. On being questioned he stated that he was returning from a pilgrimage to Hinglaj. The Mukhtiarkar of Tatta considering it unsafe to bring the patient into the Town Isolation Camp built a hut at the spot where the man was lying and made some arrangements for medical and other attendance on the victim, who is still suffering. On further enquiries it has been ascertained that this man, who is a fakir with a number of his co-religionists started from Karrachi on foot and evaded quarantine at Malir. His other friends finding him attacked left him and are reported to have crossed the river into the Shabbunder division.—*Sind Gazette.*

CALCUTTA AND PLAUGE.

At the request of the Government of the North West Provinces, the Government of India has ordered the plague officials at the Chausa camp to examine and carefully inspect all up trains from Calcutta. This astute move on the part of the N.-W. P. Government is worthy of all praise and for tact and far-sightedness deserves to take rank with Russia's recent diplomatic victory in the Far East, for hitherto the N.-W. P. Government had done little or nothing in the way of plague prevention by means of camps, but now coolly comes forward and uses the Chausa plague camp, which belongs to Bengal! The immediate effect of this is that the work at the Chausa camp has more than doubled, though the staff remains the same, and the only time the plague office closes is from 1 a.m. to 5 a. m. From the up trains alone some 100 passengers are taken into camp daily and the clothes of all passengers from Calcutta are disinfected by steam. However, the work is being admirably done, and it must be satisfactory to Surgeon-Crptain Buchanan to know that the authorities here have absolutely failed to trace the Calcutta plague outbreak to any of the barrier plague camps. The difficulty that was experienced in diagnosing the first cases of plague that occurred in Calcutta, and the ultimate dependence on the experience of M. Haffkine, again points to the necessity of having a properly equipped bacteriological laboratory in Bengal. Suppose, for instance, that M. Haffkine had not been in India, what would have happened? Probably by the time the disease had been recognised, it would have taken such a hold on the city that, as was the case in Bombay, the most drastic measures would have proved ineffective. When Dr. D.D. Cunningham retired, his professional work was made over to the hardworked President of the Medical College Hospital, but to expect busy physicians and surgeons to do expert bacteriological work is absurd. It would be just as reasonable to ask a competent gunner to give an expert opinion on the chemical composition of cordite. There are plenty of the yonnger men in the Indian Medical Service not only competent but willing to undertake bacteriological work; so that all that is required is an up-to-date laboratory and a realisation of the fact that bacteriology, being a growing science, the officer appointed should not be hampered with any other duty.—*Englishman.*

CUTCHIS AND QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great amount of unrest and dissatisfaction is prevailing amongst the Khojas, Memons, Bhatias, Banias, Lohanas, and other Cutchi communitise, residing in Bombay on account of the sudden and unexpected announcement by the Cutch authorities that the Port of Cutch Mandvie is closed altogeather to the passenger traffic. Hundreds of persons intended to leave Bombay by to-day's B. I. S. N. Co.'s and Shepherd's steamers for Cutch Mandvie, and they have all been disappointed, by the sudden announcement of such an extraordinary nature. People cannot understand why the port of Mandvie has been closed to the passengers coming from Bombay. Is it on account of the plague? But we may be allowed to say that there is little plague prevailing in Bombay, and why should not the people be allowed to go to their dear native place? All the passengers before embarking are very carefully and thoroughly examined by the Port Health Officer in the docks here, and on their arrival at Cutch Mandvie all the passengers are strictly subjected to the quarantine restrictions, and each and every passenger must undergo a strict quarantine of full ten days, (passes granted by the authorities at Bombay of whatever kind being not accepted and recognized). Was it necessary under these circumstances to close the port of Mandvie altogether against the passenger traffic? During this season of the year the marriage ceremonies of the Hindus are performed, and hundreds of persons intending to go to Cutch to perform such ceremonies, are disappointed on account of this announcement. As prevailing custom a great number of persons of all the Cutchi communities go to their native country in this month and return back to Bombay for Dewali. Thus they spend a few months with their families and friends. These persons are also disappointed. Now only one way is open to the persons intending to go to Cutch, and that is to go via Morvie by B. B. and C. I. Ry. This is a very expensive, and in these times of plague regulations, a very troublesome journey. To go by this route will take nearly a whole month to reach the destination, putting together the day to be spent in the quarantine camp and the days of journey. Is it not zoolum? Will not the Cutch State authorities be so kind as to make some necessary changes in their announcement? It is rumoured amongst the Cutchi, communities that the other route *via* Morvie Vavania, and Khari Rohar is also closed, or the authorities intend to close it against the passenger traffic. I do not think this rumour is true, but is it not of first importance, and necessary, that the people should be satisfied by the authorities?—Yours; &c.

May 10. A CUTCHI.

AN exhibition of English bookbindings will be opened shortly after Easter in the Galleries of Messrs. Goupil and Co., Bedford-street, which should do much to develop an appreciation of this delightful form of art work. Our leading binders are working with might and main in the best spirit of rivalry, so that there is now promise of a fine show. The choice of books, as well as the style of decoration, is perfectly open, although it has been felt advisable to keep within the usual means of decoration adopted by binders rather than those of the embroideress or metal worker. We understand, however, that there will be at least two new methods of decorative treatment to give the spice of novelty, and claim attention.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

COLOMBO AND THE PLAGUE.

THE segregation camps in Colombo are two in number, and are ready for occupation at once, in case the necessity arises. One is located in Kanatte near the night soil depot, not far from the Contagious Diseases Hospital, and the other is situated at Urugodawatte. The "Emergency" Camp of Refuge at Kanatte, as it is called by the Chairman, is now being added to and extended considerably. At present there are 22 buildings in readiness, while ten more will be ready by the beginning of next week, exclusive of kitchens, outhouses and latrines. By the end of the month there will be ready 30 more cadjan-sheds and a few iron buildings which are being fitted up by the Government Factory hands. These camps are intended solely for the use of those who have run the risk of catching the infection in the event of an outbreak, but those who may be attacked with the malady will be removed for treatment to the contagious Diseases Hospital.

The Chairman in suggestion that the Health Department Depot should be utilized as an Emergency Camp of Refuge was actuated by the desire to save the Government and the Council the expenditure involved in erecting a camp which may not be required after all. He accordingly submitted a scheme, the cost of which will fall almost equally between the Government and the Council, and that scheme was approved by the Council. According to the scheme Government would meet half the cost of the erection of building, cost of all equipment, clothings, the pay of the Medical staff, the pay of guards, *i. e.,* Police and search parties, and half the value of articles condemned and destroyed. The Municipal Council on the other hand are to meet half the cost of the erection of buildings, cost of provisions, *i.e.,* food supply, pay of cooks and kitchen utensils, cost of the removal of patients to hospital, and inmates of infected houses to the Camp of Refuge, the cost of unroofing and disinfecting houses, the cost of additional inspectors and their trained attendant, and half the value of asticles condemned and destroyed.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

One of these hospitals is at present in charge of Mr. Loos, L.C.M.C., and has hitherto been used for the accommodation and treatment of patients attacked with small-pox, measles, and other infectious diseases, but arrangements have been made by which both will be placed under the care of experienced members of the Civil Medical Department, and the necessary equipment and appliances can be got ready at a moment's notice.

THE MUNICIPAL STAFF.

The Municipal Council are alive to the great danger which threatens the city and have sanctioned the scheme submitted by the Chairman for the adoption of preventative as well as precautionary measures. The Chairman has already made up a list of the extra establishment he would require should the contingency arise, and though he has made no appointments yet, we learn that he has in view some ex-members of the old staff, who proved themselves useful in epidemics, and have acquired practical experience in that line.

THE STATE OF THE TOWN.

The numerous rookeries in various parts of the town the state of the public drains &c., are all subjects of anxious consideration at the present juncture, and orders have been issued to the Health Officer and the Sanitary Officers to relax no efforts to keep the city as cleanly as possible, and to adopt whatever steps may be necessary to combat the introduction of the much-dreaded scourge in Colombo.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS.

Speaking to a representative of this paper to-day Mr. Davidson expressed his opinion that it would be two years at least before the Plague could be introduced here. He readily admitted that as matters stand at present a sporadic case or two may break out in Colombo, and the arrangements had been made to stamp out such cases as promptly as they appeared, but he did not believe that it would prevail as an epidemic for some time to come, if it came at all. There will be no special regulation as regards the washing of clothes by the dhobies or on any other subject until the disorder breaks out, but the most prudent foresight could not devise measures calculated to prevent the introduction of the Plague, and to minimise its effects and avert its spread should it be brought in, than these already taken in hand. The rookeries in the various parts of the city, the state of the public latrines and private cess-pits, the flushing of the drains and other sanitary requirements have all received attention, and the Chairman is justified in saying, humanly speaking, that he is prepared to fight the plague.

This morning Messrs. P. M. Bingham, Acting Provincial Engineer, W. P., A. W. Taffs, District Engineer, Mr. Livera and Mr. Churchill and Mr. J. Campbell were at the Kanatta Camp of Refuge, where the pipes for water service are being laid and other improvements undertaken to increase the usefulness of the camp.

IN QUARANTINE.

The Austrian steamer "Aglaja," which arrived today from Calcutta, was placed in quarantine as she arrived from an infected port and she will not be released to-morrow.—*Times of Ceylon* (May 5.)

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CRISIS.

SINCE the presentation of Mr. M'Kinley's address to Congress on the Cuban question, which we chronicled last week, writes the "St. James's Gazette" of April 22, the tension between the United States and Spain has daily grown more acute. Tuesday of last week, the day after the receipt of the Message, was spent by the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses of Congress at Washington in considering the resolutions with which they should report the President's Message. General Lee arrived from Havana in the afternoon, being at once driven to the State Department, and the Committee did not finally draft their resolution until they had heard him. General Lee stated that the blowing up of the Maine was due to Spanish subaltern officers. The sense of the resolution agreed upon by the Foreign Relations Committee of the lower House was found to be less extreme than had been anticipated. While it directed the President to restore peace in Cuba at once, it merely "authorised" and "empowered" him to use for that purpose the military and naval forces, and thus left recourse to arms to his discretion. The Senate Committee's resolutions were more outspokenly warlike in view. Discussion upon them was held over until Thursday. A regrettable uproar occurred in the House of Representatives during the discussion.

On Saturday the United States Senate, by 67 votes to 21, passed the resolution reported by the majority of its Foreign Relations Committee, it having been previously amended to cover the recognition of the Republic of Cuba. This the House of Representatives would not agree to, and thereupon ensued a temporary deadlock, and it was not until the early hours of Tuesday morning that a joint resolution was agreed to "directing and empowering" the President to interfere by force to effect the pacification of Cuba. The resolution was submitted to Mr. M'Kinley later in the day, and his signature to the document will virtually be a declaration of war against Spain. The Spanish Minister in Washington was ordered to leave that city directly he learnt that the resolutions had been signed by the President. Mr. M'Kinley sent an ultimatum to Spain on Wednesday morning, giving that country three days in which to determine whether she will evacuate Cuba.

Among the many complex reasons, driving the United States into a frenzy of war-feeling, there is one that holds them ever on a razor's edge, and that has not yet been fully appreciated on this side. It is the passion of the Southern States for fighting under the standard of a united nation. Hundreds of Southern officers and thousands of their men are still smarting under a sectional defeat. The bitterness of the Civil War was buried long ago, and the heroism of the South is all that is remembered of her struggle. But from Richmond to Mobile the men who followed Jeff Davis feel that something more is wanting. Until they fight shoulder to shoulder with their Northern fellow countrymen the Union has not received its final seal. It is by blood alone that such a brotherhood obtains its final consecration. Advices from Madrid state that the Queen Regent heads the national subscription for the increase of the Spanish Navy with a contribution of 1,000,000 pesetas. The Infanta Isabella gave 50,000 pesetas; a million pesetas being nominally equal to £40,000 sterling. The preamble of the decree opening the subscription says that in the presence of the numerous offers received by the Government and of the extremely critical circumstances, the necessity of organising these offers and of bringing them to the successful issue at which they aim obliges the Government to direct this patriotic movement by urging all classes to subscribe.

Commander Winfield Scott Schley, of the United States Flying Squadron, has seen considerable active service. He is a Southerner, and is fifty-nine years of age, having been born in Frederick County, Maryland, in October 1839. He finished his term at the Annapolis Naval Academy in 1860, and served on board the frigate Niagara in that and the following year; in 1861 he was transferred to the frigate Potomac, of the Western Gulf Squadron, and subsequently took part on board the gunboat Winona and the sloops Monougahela and Richmond in all the engagements that led to the capture of Fort Hudson, being promoted lieutenant in July 1862. His next active service was on the Wateree in the Pacific in 1864-66, quelling an insurrection of Chinese coolies on the Middle Chincha Islands in 1865, and later, in the same year, landing at La Union, San Salvador, to protect American interests during a revolution. In 1869-72 he served in the Asiatic Squadron, and took part in the capture of the Corean forts on Salee River, after two days fighting, in June 1871. He was promoted commander in June 1874. In 1876-79 Commander Schley was on the Brazil Station, and during the cruise sailed in the Essex to the vicinity of the South Shetland Islands in search of a missing sealer, and rescued a shipwrecked crew on Tristan d'Acunha. In 1884 he commanded the relief expedition that rescued the Arctic explorer Greeley and six of his companions at Cape Sabine, in Grinnell Land, the rescuers passing through 1,400 miles of ice during the voyage. Commander Schley was commissioned chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting at the Navy Department in 1885, and promoted captain in 1888. He has held various offices afloat and ashore since then, and has also held appointments at the Naval Academy during the intervals between his naval services.

A SENSATIONAL MANIFESTO

Has been issued by Don Carlos. It is a firm energetic statement, which leaves no doubt that Don Carlos intends to make a bold move should the weakness of the Government give him the opportunity.

The question whether we mean to allow our merchant ships to be searched for hostile goods in the case of war between Spain and the United States is a very serious one. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, thought it a complicated legal inquiry calling for solution by the Attorney-General. It is, however with due deference to him, a very simple matter for all who remember what "International Law," so called, really is—namely, a bundle of usages adopted by the different nations of the world, which have varied according to the interests and convenience of those who are strong enough to impose their will on their neighbours. We came some years ago to the conclusion that it no longer suits our convenience to go on the rule that an enemy's goods are liable to capture in a friend's ship. Therefore we joined in the Declaration of Paris with other Powers which held to the doctrine that "free ships make free goods." We asserted our new belief in the case of the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board the English packet *Trent* in the American Civil War. We have only to do so again, and no serious trouble will arise.

There is the difficulty that neither Spain nor the United States joined in the Declaration of Paris. But this is the mere ghost of an obstacle. The United States have always, ever since they came into existence, held that free ships make free goods. They did not join in the Declaration because they wished to exempt all private property at sea from capture, and refused to consent not to use privateers unless this desire of theirs was complied with. They would probably make no objection to abstain from search for Spanish goods in English ships now. Spain holds to what was our doctrine when it suited our convenience—to the right of search and capture. But she is not strong enough to have her way, and must yield. There is an excellent precedent to go by. In the American War of 1778-1783 the Northern Powers, headed by Russia and Prussia, formed the armed neutrality—a league made to defend neutrals from search for belligerents' goods, and they threatened to make war on the first who enforced the "right of search." They really acted on the invitation of France and Spain, our enemies, and in underhand hostility to us; but, as we could not afford to fight them, they had their way. It is true that when the Revolutionary wars began in 1792, Russia and Prussia were the first to clamour for re-establishing the old law of the sea against regicide France; but that only shows what a diverse and wavering thing International Law is, and that it will always give the strong precedents for whatever course it suits them to follow.

There remains the privateer question. Spain and the United States have not renounced the right to employ these semi piratical skimmers of the sea. We have; and have also come to the conclusion that they are barbarous. We can now, if we like, declare that no privateer, Spanish or American, shall have the use of our ports, and that any one which meddles with our commerce shall be considered a pirate. If the other Powers of Europe join us, as they probably would, privateers of both sides would be confined to the use of the ports of their respective countries—considerably to the advantage of Spain, which has her ports to sail from against American commerce in Europe, Cuba, and Puerto Rico in the West Indies, and the Philippines in the Eastern Seas.

On another page we give an illustration of one of the American double-turreted monitor war-vessels cleared for action. The clearing is an interesting operation. At the shrill call of the boatswain's whistle to clear ship for action, every man is at his post and hard at work. Flagstaffs, railings, hatchways, ventilators, and canopy-frames disappear as if by magic, anchor cranes are turned down out of the way and the decks left bare, save for the flash-plates that take the first blast of the great guns. Boats and davits are stowed down beyond the sweep of the long black muzzles, loose woodwork and all inflammble material are either thrown overboard or soaked with water, while the pumps and fire-hose are ready for instant use.

Several of the large American liners have been chartered by the U. S. Government for war service. The American liner St. Louis sailed shortly after noon on Saturday for New York on her routine voyage but will not return to England for the present. The New York, of the same line, which arrived at Southampton a few days ago, has received urgent orders to return to America, and she accordingly sailed on Saturday afternoon. The liner Paris now well on her way across the Atlantic, will return to New York immediately after landing her passengers at Southampton. Captain Sigsbee (late of the Maine) has assumed command of the liner St. Paul, which has gone to Philadephia for conversion into an armed cruiser. The work of transforming the vessel is expected to be completed in ten days.

The picture which we give of the Cuban relief train starting from Kansas City needs some explanation. A daily paper in Kansas City published numerous letters from a sympathetic traveller in Cuba, who, unconcerned with the crisis, saw only the effects of the reconcentrado edicts. A "relief fund" was the outcome of these letters. The response was far beyond the expectations of the originator. In only eight days after the publication of the letters twenty-one cars stood in the Grand Avenue Depot, loaded with clothing and provisions to their utmost capacity. These offerings came pouring in without diminution from the first. Rich and poor both contributed. "It was a scene composed harrying benefactors where all classes and colours were represented," says one correspondent. 'Ladies thronged the entrance loaded with clothing, cans of condensed milk, soup, for the starved wretches huddled helplessly inside the Spanish fortifications. Little children robbed their penny-laden 'banks, and, with the solemnity overshadowing their faces, hastened to empty them on the clerk's table with the injunction to send them to the starving boys and girls of Matanzas.' And evidences of even greater self-denial were not lacking. Scantily attired pedestrians seeking to avoid observation edged their way into the headquarters entrance. A peck of potatoes or bag of hominy was perhaps silently set down among the wide collection, and the donor as quietly slipped away without giving name or address. Among the crowd was occasionally to be seen a portly old coloured 'mammy,' who had just come into possession of her limited cash earnings for the week's services. Part of it went

'FO' DE STA'VIN PO'AH OF MATANZY.

Letters were piled on the clerk's desk, some containing a veritable widow's mite, but all filled with expressions of sympathy. And many of these offerings were also the result of heroic self-denial—the commendable deeds of comparative poverty. Societies and clubs, churches and Sunday Schools, all contributed, until the cash fund, as well as that of provisions, swelled far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its originator. During the first week almost 12,000 dols. in cash was in the hands of the relief fund, and a train of provisions was on the track ready to be pulled out. Every day was only adding to the horrors of starvation in the neighbouring island of Cuba, so hundreds consequently were ready to assist in helping to expedite the work of sending the provisions forward, and every shoulder, from the assistance rendered by the humblest expressman to the cars generously proffered by the railroad companies, was given free of charge. On Sunday afternoon March 20, just eight days after the first appeal to public charity, the train stood loaded on the side track. Before being transferred to the steamship on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, forty-two tons of rice with an increased amount of condensed milk, &c. were added to the food provisions. But the incoming flow of charity was too great to be stayed at once. The offerings continued, and since the first departure another car, equally provisioned, has followed its predecessors to be united with them at the seaport. Los Fosos, in Havana, is a long narrow yard not five minutes walk from the Prado, the great social meeting-place of Havana. Los Fosos was formerly, and to a certain extent still is, a storehouse for the city drays, and the depository for old and useless municipal property. This is the only place that the city of Havana provides for the free shelter of the vast number of reconcentrados within her walls. In English the name Los Fosos means The Ditches, and the name is well applied. Formerly the condition of Los Fosos and its wretched inmates was indescribable, says a correspondent of Harper's Weekly. Six hundred people were crowded into the two-storey shambles on the left. They were naked and starving, diseased, filthy, dead, and dying—nothing but a herded mass of Cuba's unfortunates, reeking with dirt, eaten by disease, who had dragged themselves to Los Fosos to die. And die they did, at the rate of thirty a day. During November and December of last year efforts were made to better the condition of Los Fosos. Subsequently the Red Cross Society became active in this field, and much good has been accomplished.

In filibustering expeditions to Cuba the difficulty does not lie in effecting the actual landing, but in making the start. When once the Cuban coast is reached there is comparatively little to fear, for the partrol of the coast by Spanish gunboats is inefficient. "It was early on a Sunday morning when we first sighted Cuba," writes a correspondent, "the sea was like a mirror; the gorgeous tints of the dawn mingled with the azure of the Gulf water and spread over it myriad colours. Near us are two sailing vessels, but of these we take no notice. The orders are to get ready for the landing. While approaching the shore the look-out man reports 'Smoke on the starboard quarter.' Instead of beating a hasty retreat, we wait to investigate, and presently discover that the stranger is a merchantman, so the boat is lowered, and a party volunteer to go ashore and reconnoitre. In a very short time they come back and report everything favourable, and all start to busy themselves with unloading the precious cargo. While the work is proceeding, a voice is heard coming from the bushes on shore then a shout of 'Viva Cuba Libre' to which we answer, 'Cuba expedicioneros.' At once three coastguards mounted on little mustangs make their appearance, and are welcomed by us with a chorus of 'Vive Cuba Libre.' One of the coastguards has already started to inform a Cuban force, encamped close by, of the arrival of the expedition. The steamer which we had sighted while approaching the land is by this time plainly seen to be an English tramp as she comes close in shore to satisfy her curiosity. Guessing our mission, she hoists her colours and salutes us with three blasts of her whistle. One hour and fifty minutes after reaching the coast the cargo has been landed, the boasts are hoisted, and we sail away, amid the hurrahs of those on board, heartily answered by those who are left behind.'

Captain William Thomas Sampson, the commander of the United States Squadron at Key West, is described as a thorough sailor. He is a New Yorker by birth, having been born at Palmyra, in that State, in February 1840. He graduated at the Government Naval Academy in 1861 and received his commission of lieutenancy in July of the following year.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 19.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut the Hon O C Molyneux resigns his commission

3rd Hussars—Capt D V Pirie retires on retired pay.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut V R Pigott, from the Cheshire Regt, to be Capt, vice F G C M Morgan, seconded from April 2, 1898, for service on the Staff.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Sec Lieut J Waddell resigns his commission.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Major C A P Burroughs is placed on retired pay.

Welsh Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J O Quirk, C B, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay, Major F S L Penno to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col J O Quirk, C B, D S O.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut Col and Col R S R Fetherstonhaugh, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay, Major R H Gunning to be Lieut Col, vice Col R S R Fetherstonhaugh.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Capt A E Beadon is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Army Service Corps—Qmr and Hon Capt W Parsons is placed on retired pay.

Provisional Battalion—Lieut Col H T W Allatt, from half-pay, to be Lieut Col.

Staff—Major G F Ellison, from half-pay, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl and also for instruction, vice Lieut Col C W H Douglas, appointed an Asst Adjt Genl, Capt J M Vallentin, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire L I, to be a Brigad. Major.

Artillery College—Capt C P Martel, R A, from an Instructor to be a Professor, vice Major G R Townshend, R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Ordnance Factories—Capt C J Blunt, R A, to be an officer in charge of Danger Buildings, vice Capt H A Pratt, R A, appointed to the Army Ordnance Dept.

Ordnance Committee—Major H P Hickman, R A, to be secretary, vice Major W E Blewitt, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev E H F Jenner, B A, Chaplain to the Forces second class is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt C Hall, the Connaught Rangers, Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, is appointed for permanent service under the provisions of Articles 3 and 13, Royal Warrant June 16, 1896, Condr A Burdall, from Army Ordnance Corps, to be Asst Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Lieut M Spencer, seconded, Capt C E Phipps, R A, to be an Asst Inspr, vice Major F F Minchin, R A, appointed an Inspr.

Half-Pay—Capt G F Ellison, from the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, to be Major.

Indian Staff Corps—Col H M S Magrath is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Memoranda—The undermentioned Major Genls to be Lieut Genls:—Sir F W Grenfell, G C M G, K C B, Commanding the Force in Egypt, vice W G D Massy, C B, Col 5th Lancers, retired, P S Lord Methuen, K C V O, C B, C M G, vice Sir H R L Newdigate, K C B, retired.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—H B Anson, to Alexandra, additional, for Coastguard at Salcombe April 16, C A W Hamilton, to Raleigh, undated.

Lieutenants—W E Oliver, to Pembroke, additional, for Theseus, N, April 12, H Christian, to Excellent, additional G, April 22, C P Buckle, to Research, April 19, P C Pearson, to Pembroke, additional, for Comus, April 21.

Midshipmen—J L Pearson, H J Orr, M Dasent, G O Stephenson, S J Meyrick, G T Bowles, R Henniker-Heaton, E J A Fullerton, H L Pigott, F H C Kitchener, H V T Proctor, H E Denison, A R W Sartorious, F C G St Clair, G D Griffiths and H T Walwyn, to Raleigh, undated, B W Barrow, H C S Rawson, R E Stokes-Rees, L F Maitland-Kirwan, E M Bennett, T E J Bigg, D W Clarke, M K Grant, H H de Burgh, E C Kennedy, H C Bridges, G Mackworth, F G Hingley, and R H Waring, to Raleigh, May 10, H W J Lillingston, L E H Llewellyn, and K B G Dewar, to Volage, undated, H D Warburg, F A Martin, A W Tomlinson, R S Roy, C C Walcott, C A Fountaine, M E Cochrane, A V Ross, A G Crauford, and R Howard, to Cleopatra, undated, J C W Henley, to Cleopatra, May 10, J G R Ingham, to Champion, undated, A C Goolden and P H White, to Champion May 10.

Chief Engineers—G Ramsey, to Pembroke, additional, for Northumberland, undated, B J Watkins, to Pembroke, additional, for Tartar, April 20.

Engineer—F G Dawson, to Vivid, additional, for Shark April 20.

Artificer Engineer—W T Bickell, to Seahors April 12.

Fleet Surgeon—H Todd, to Illustrious May 10

Staff Surgeons—J McRogers, to Terror, for Bermuda Dockyard; J Jonkins, to Indefatigable May 1.

Surgeons—R T A Levinge, to Humber undated H N Stephens, Excellent April 30 A R H Skey, to Illustrious May 10.

Chaplains—The Rev C L Whatley, to Terrible April 20; the Rev G Goodenough, to Pembroke Dockyard April 21.

Gunners—W H Farlow, to Vivid additional, for Retribution J P Burden, to Victory, additional, for Latona, W Hall, to Victory, additional, for Daring T Read, to Victory, additional for Canopus; W Covington, to Excellent, additional for Here J Coles, to Raleigh M Regan, to Cleopatra undated H Barry, to Victory, additional, for Achilles; A E Bound a to Caledon a April 11 G Collins a to Pembroke, additional and W Wray, to Pembroke, additional, for Northumberland undated.

Boatswains—M Hitchcock, to Raleigh L Sirett, to Raleigh, for quarterdeck duties T Boodench to Cleopatra undated J Higgins, to Pembroke, additional, for Northumberland, temporarily undated.

Carpenter—F Stears, to Pembroke, additional, for Goliath.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—J Trant, at Ballinskelly and Waterville, A J O Driscoll, at Knightstown and Portmagee.

Senior Mates—W Barnett, to Alexandra, additional, for command of Neptune, J A Cooper, to Alexandra, additional, for command of Hawk April 27.

Second Mate—T Foster, to Benbow, additional, for Starlin April 27.

Fleet Paymaster—C J Pawsey, to Raleigh undated.

Staff Paymaster—W E E Read to Cleopatra undated.

Assistant Paymasters—J S Annesley, to Cleopatra, P A Malpas, to Raleigh undated.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty April 6—Royal Naval Reserve—The following Sub-Lieuts have been promoted to rank of Lieut:—W B Holmes April 1 and A R Yeilding April 2.

The following Acting Sub-Lieut has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut:—W E Lewis Aug 22, 1896.

Engr W Highet has been promoted to rank of Senior Engineer April 4.

April 7—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Condr F G de Lisle has been placed on Retired List of his rank Feb 25.

April 7—Royal Marine Light Infanfry—Capt R H Montgomery is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881, Clause 12. Lieut G M Heriot to be Captain, vice Montgomery, retired.

April 11—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Fleet Paymr. W B Ramsey has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymr-in-Chief. Boatswain W T Taylor has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

April 13—Royal Naval Reserve—Midshipman L Bedford has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

April 14—Sub Lieut H J A Throckmorton has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Engr J Sherratt has been promoted to the rank of Senior Engineer.

April 15—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Capt H W Dowding has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Febb 26, 1897, Chief Inspector of Machinery J Wootton has een placedon the Retired List at his own request.

April 16—The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—F D Thomsett, H Humphreys, E A Short, B J Watkins. The undermentioned Assistant-engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—E Crabtree, W C Johnson.

April 18—In accordance with the provision of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut F W Shortland has this day been placed on the retired list, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Assistant-Engineer F W Sydenham has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th April 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	3,25,000	4,000	4,48,000
Ditto per mile of Railway	71	194	3	268
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	16,25,304	47,53,755	78,326	64,57,385
Total for 17 weeks	17,44,304	50,78,755	82,326	69,05,38
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,956	2,45,017	5,764	3,66,737
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	146	4	219
Total to corresponding date do.	19,85,151	43,10,607	97,925	63,93,683

Increase for the week .... Rs. 81,263

Ditto to date 5,11,702

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India,* May 7.)

ARMY STAFF.

Col J H Craigie, Asst Adjt Genl, Presidency Dist, to be Asst Adjt Genl, Army Headquarters, vice Bgdr Genl P D Jeffreys appointed to command a second class district.

Brevet Major F Wintour, Depy Asst Adjt Genl Presidix, District to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Col Craigie.

Capt W J McWhinnie, 2nd Battn, Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major C P Triscott, D S O, appointed an Asst Adjt Genl.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt L H Reid, S C, officiating Asst Judge Advocate Genl, 2nd Circle, Meean Meer, is confirmed on the establishment of Asst Judge Advocates Genl, vice Major J M Carpendale, Reverted to regimental duty on completion of five years' service.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut H R McGill, Northamptonshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 30th Regt, 5th Burma Battn of Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 16th Sept 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the Regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—H C Cutler, offg Wing Officer, 8th Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy,—15th March 1898, H M Battye, attached to the 22nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, 17th March 1898 T H Keyes, offg Wing Officer, 38th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy, 22nd March 1898 L C Thuillier, attached to the 19th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, 22nd March 1898 G C Hodgson, offg Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Reg. of Bengal Infy (Pioneers) 26th March 1898 and J E Moir, offg Sqdron officer, 10th Regt of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, 26th March.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr A Wheeler, Barrack Dept, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr D Davies, Miscellaneous Dept, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieut-Col—E C C Sandys, 2nd May 1898.

Captains to be Majors—F A C Kreyer, D W Purdon, G B Hodgson, W H Allen, C G R Thackwell, H S P Davies, M A Tuite, W D Thomson, J H Christie, P J Melvill, F J S Lowry, T G Johnson, D J O Taylor, G S Kerrich, J G Hunter, H F K Waldron, L H Reid, C F G Young, J H Young, Brt-Major G J Younghusband, F P Hutchinson, P H Saulez, L H Vidal, A H Dobbs, P J H Aplin, A Phayre, H Templer, H T King, G S Ommanney, H Parkin, H H Dobbie, W B Piers, and I Eardley-Wilmot—1st May 1898.

Lieuts to be Captains—F Bruce, N G Fraser, W H Prendergast, W W Warner, G R Oakes, E W S Firth, Hon C G Bruce, M Williamson, H P Bell, A M Anderson, L N Beatty and A Ward.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—C L Peart, F G Marsh and H C M N James.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—Major A Phayre.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—Capts C V Mainwaring, A C O'Dannell, and G P Ranken.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Vol Rifles—Lieut G Sherlock Hubbard to be Capt with effect from the 9th Nov 1896, vice Stanyon, promoted, and Second Lieut H Sharp to be Capt, with effect from the 5 Jan 1997, vice Clutterbuck, transferred to the supernumerary list,

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following reversion is made in the Engineer Estbt of the Military Works Dept, with effect form the date specified —Lieut Col W Peacock C M G, R E, to be Ex Engr 1st grade.

MARINDE PARTMET.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India, Lieut W G Windham, R I Me m c, for six months,

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the date specified.—To be Engipur Asst Eng C F Laslet

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H A Cameron, R E, who was appointed, on probation, to class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, in Public Works Dept Notification No 126, datad the 18th March 1897, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr V H Booth, Asst Traffic Supt in class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade 3 of that Estabt, with effect from the 18th March 1898.

The undermentioned officers are, on return from Field Service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway:—Lieut G R Hearn, R E Asst Engr, 2nd grade and Lieut. H Rooke, R E Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Capt W A S Kincaid, R E, Dis Traffic Supt in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State, Railway, is, on return from Field Service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Traffic, for employment on the N W Railway.

Mr W Drew, Offig Depy Manager, North Western Railway, is transferred from the Engineer to the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and is confirmed in his appointment of Depy Manager of the North Western Railway, in class I, grade 3 of the latter Estabt, with effect from the 1st March 1898.

The Hon Mr J S Beresford, Chief Engr, 2nd class, Punjab, and Offg Joint Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 1st class, with effect from the 5th March.

The Governor Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engrs, with effect from the dates specified:—H L Monk, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class, C Thomson, and F J E Spring, C I E, to be Suptdg Engrs, 1st class, R N Hodges, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, G V Martyn and H S Harington, to be Suptdg Engrs, 2nd class.

Mr F D Kiernander, Dist Traffic Supt in Class II, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Class I of that Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd March 1898, and until further orders.

Mr C L Taylor, Asst Traffic Supt in class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class II of that Estabt until further orders.

Mr A R Jacobson, Asst Traffic Supt in class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class II of the Estabt, vice Mr Kiernander appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt, or until further orders.

Mr G Humfress, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is promoted to Suptdg Engr 3rd class, sub-pro tem, with effect from the 18th Feb 1898.

Mr M P Coode, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th April 1898, during the absence of Mr J T Simpson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engrs, with effect from the dates specified:—E E Oliver, to be Chief Engr, 2nd class, B G Wallis, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Colonel S L Jacob, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd class, J Heinig, S Preston, and D Joscelyne, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, A B Phelan, and J T Simpson, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr W H M Hare, Supt, Class V, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Deptt, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt, under Article 712 ( ), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March 1898.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette,* May 7.)

Surg-Major E Hudson, Superintendent, Central Prison, Benares, furlough out of India, for one year on medical certificate.

Lieut W F C Tayler, 1st Panjab Cavalry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to officiate as Cantonment Magte, Allahabad, vice Capt F J B Campbell.

Surg-Capt C Thomson, Offg Civil Surgeon, of Plague duty, Saharanpur, to officiate as Supt, Central Prison, Benares, vice Surg-Major E Hudson, granted leave.

Surg-Capt H B Melville, Civil Surgn, on return from Military duty, to Etawah.

Surg-Capt J Marwood, Civil Surgeon, on return from military duty, to Hardoi.

The Rev D H Gillan, Probationary Chaplain, Church of Scotland, whose Services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, to Sitapur.

Surg on-Capt J M Crawford, Civil Surgn, on return from military duty, to Muttra.

Surgeon-Major G H Baker, Civil Surgn, on return from military duty, to Gorakhpur.

Mr R Hollingbery, Depy Collr, from Naini Tal to Gorakhpur.

Mr A A Woodhouse, Probationary Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Lucknow.

Agra Vol Rifles—Lieut Col E Rose, Comdt, is granted two months' leave with effect from the 1st May 1898.

Allahabad Vol Rifles—Capt J W Walsh is granted three months' leave, with effect from the 4th May 1898.

3rd Administrative Battn N-W P Vols—Major E Lawrence, Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps, to be Offg Comdt until further orders.

A CORRESPONDENT at Clapham finds in one of those oracular statements for which Old Moore's Almanack is notorious a prediction of the fire at the Tabernacle. Says this correspondent: "By a strange coincidence Old Moore, among his predictions for April in his almanack for 1898, about the middle of the month, says: 'The destruction of a famous building by fire may be expected about this time. Insurance will cover the actual cost, but historical associations, alas, have no money equivalent.'"

A RUDYARD KIPLING story of some pretensions has received its quietus at the Cape. The story ran that once upon a time Mr. Kipling, sen., and his son, then a boy, were on a voyage, and that the voyage proved too much for the elder gentleman. Whilst he was lying sick in his cabin an officer suddenly appeared. "Your son, Mr. Kipling," he cried, "has climbed out on the foreyard, and if he let's go he'll be drowned; we cannot save him." "Oh, that is all?" replied Mr. Kipling (according to the story) turning his back on the officer; "but he won't let go." A correspondent of the *Cape Times* asked Mr. Kipling (who with his son is now in South Africa) whether this story was true and was told it was not. Said Mr. Kipling: "The only time that I made a voyage with Rudyard was when he was twelve years of age, and that only between Dover and Calais, going to the Paris Exhibition. I'm never sick at sea, and on the steamer on which we crossed I do not suppose there was a bowsprit or whatever they call it. I'm very sorry to spoil the little story, but it never happened." The Kiplings, father and son, with Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, were the guests of the Hon. J. X. Merriman at Schoongezigt, near Cape Town, prior to Mr. Rudyard Kipling's departure for Johannesburg. Mr. Merriman will be remembered as a distinguished Cape politician whose name has occasionally appeared in English magazines. He was one of the anti-Rhodes leaders in the recent electoral campaign at the Cape.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

RATHER an undue notoriety has been afforded to the case of Seaman-gunner Pilkington, of the cruiser "Retribution," thanks to Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., and other Irish members. Mr. Redmond seems to be frankly incapable of appreciating the fact that the man was punished for disobedience of orders and not for the actual wearing of the shamrock. It is quite needless to insist upon the importance of preserving discipline, nor need it be said that the punishment awarded to Pilkington was fully deserved. The captain originally designed to award him fourteen days' cells, a punishment involving reduction to the second class for conduct and a prison crop of the hair. Owing to Pilkington's previous good conduct (he was in possession of a good-conduct badge), the punishment was reduced by the captain to seven days' cells, and the man remained in the first class for conduct. Considering the deliberate disobedience of orders, the absolute refusal of the man to remove the shamrock from his cap, no weaker case could have been brought to the attention of the House of Commons. That is the only point of view from which naval men of any rank can regard the case; but there is, of course, the sentimental standpoint of the Irish M.P. to be considered as tenderly as may be. Mr. Goschen has very rightly upheld the authority of the captain of the ship and the punishment of Pilkington holds good. That is well, but it would perhaps be even better, now that the incident is closed, to sanction officially the wearing of these national emblems on the days dedicated to the several patron saints of the kingdom. As the regulations stand doing so can only be winked at by our officers, but as Admiralty regulations are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians a stroke of the pen will remove the whole difficulty.

The "Kieler Zeitung" and other journals of the German ports have lately drawn attention to ths new arrangements which are being made to familiarise the personnel of the Navy with the special duties relating to coast defence, and to bring about co-operation between the sea and land forces. The Emperor has instructed the chiefs of stations that they are to organise and direct particular exercises, which are to take place every year at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, as well as the coast fortifications attached to the Naval Department. In these the naval infantry and seamen gunners will be engaged, and the special programmes proposed are to be submitted to the admiral commanding-in-chief annually on May 1. It is recommended that the exercises shall have special reference to the measures to be taken in the sudden outkreak of war to resist any attacks made by the enemy's fleet.

Accustomed as we are to the rapid passage of the Service estimates through Parliament, the various transformations undergone by the Protean French budget seem extraordinary. The latest gentleman to report upon them was M. Cabart-Danneville, the same who expects us one of these days to capture Cherbourg from the rear. Orginally, using round figures, the naval demand was for 284,795,000f., but the committee of the Chamber increased it to 285,535,000f. and, by the adoption of various amendments it was farther increased to 287,133,000f., but the Senate Committee effected reductions, bringing the figure down to 286,982,000f., though not all these have been accepted. M. Cabart-Danneville in his report covered a very wide field. He dealt first with the slowness of promotion, which is felt to be a great and growing grievance in the French Navy. The proposals at present under discussion, with a view of reducing the evil, are reduction of the limit of age and of retirements, the restoration of the coast defencesto the Navy thus opening fresh appointments to naval officers, and the creation of the intermediate grade of capitaine de corvette, or lieutenant commander.

Combiued with the introduction of one or more sf these changes, it is suggested to introduce officers, upon some system, from volunteer establishments, or by embodying merchant officers, or, promoting a greater number of warrant officers. By such measures it is hoped to quicken the flow of promotion, while adding to the stength of the corps of officers. The reporter also examines many questions concerning the material of the Navy, and especially the proposal to create steel works, foundries, and forges at Guerigny. He strongly advocates this measure, believing that it would tend to break through the high prices which rule through the action of private contractors. The difference between the price paid to contractors and the cost which might be expected to be incurred at Guerigny would be such that the reporter expects, in the case of mild steel for deck plating, that an economy of £40 a ton might be made without any loss of quality. Upon this matter the committee entirely agreed with its president. In the course of the discussion in the Senate the naval Minister deplored the effect of the strike at La Seyne which has greatly delayed building operations there.

The Russian Army has been almost doubled since the last Turkish War, while the general staff has been increased by more than two-thirds. The three western frontier districts, Vilna, Kieff, and Warsaw, now have 584 battalions, 393 squadrons, and 282 batteries with 2,070 guns, all on a war footing, or about six-sevenths of all the infantry and five-sixths of all the cavalry and infantry which Germany keeps up in time of peace. Russia is attaching more and more value to cavalry, and has already twenty-two divisions; whereas Germany has only one cavalry division of the guards in peace-time. At the end of last year the cavalry divisions quartered round Warsaw were united to form an army corps, and the War Office means to extend the system. In its opinion the value of vast bodies of cavalry such as were used in the American War is very great, and 20 squadrons take part in the manœuvres.

The plans of this year's French grand manœuvres are already receiving attention from the military critics, and Lieut.-Colonel Patry declares that the system is not instructive. Of the nineteen army corps in France six will perform brigade manœuvres during a period of fourteen days, while eight will manæuvre in divisions. Consequently each unit will be manœuvring independently instead of dependently as in time of war. Colonel Patry says that this is the way to impress an entirely false conception of their roles on the officers. When, he asks, will brigades or divisions of infanty have to give battle alone? This, he declares, is what will happen during the grand manœuvres. While on the march from their garrisons to join their brigades regiments will combat each other, brigades will meet when joining their divisions, and divisions when joining their army corps. Even the final manœuvres of the Army are criticised as being made with two army corps only, while it is well known that no decisive batttle would be fought by less than four or five, with several divisions of cavalry. Colonel Patry would like to see two armies of five corps each manœuvre in different parts of the country. He highly appproves, however, of the firing drill which the 3rd Army Corps will perform [illegible] Chalons, and which he hopes will result once for all in the settlement of rules of tactics. The cavalry manœuvres are open to the same strictures as those of the infantry. Ten brigades belonging to the army corps and three belonging to the divisions of cavalry will perform isolated operations. Four independent divisions of cavalry will, however, take part in the manœuvres at the Chalons camp and also in the so-called "manœuvres in army" of the 8th and 13th Corps. An opportunity of deciding what the role of large masses of cavalary should be in great battles will thus be afforded, and it is to be hoped that when the scouting and preliminary work is over the cavalry will not be left out or employed merely to produce theorctical effects. A happy innovation this year, according to Colonel Patry, is that there are to be no separate artillery manœuvres.

The second trial of M. Emile Zola will take place at Versailles on May 23. Were it not for the new element introduced into the case by Councillor Chambaraud by his statement that the exclusion by the assize court of evidence concerning the trial of ex-Captain Dreyfus was illegal, the new prosecution would have caused little excitement because there would have been no doubt as to the result. It is therefore to be expected that the trial will pass off much more quietly than on the previous occasion.

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THE GREAT
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"HARLENE"
produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

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"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.
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"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

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"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
Remedy for Baldness
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes; Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any Metallic or other Injurious ingredients.
Edwards' "Harlene" Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Children's Hair! Keeps the Scalp Clean, and Allays all Irritation.

QUITE BALD.
"12 Grove Street, Retford.
"DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but, thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,
"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

VERY GOOD.
"44 Third Avenue, Queen's Park.
"DEAR SIR.—Mr. Holcombe has recommended me to use the 'Harlene.' I had some from him for a trial, and I think it is very good. I have recommended it to my friends. Enclosed Postal Orders for 14s. 6d. Please forward to Mrs. RENDALL, as above."

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"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

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Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
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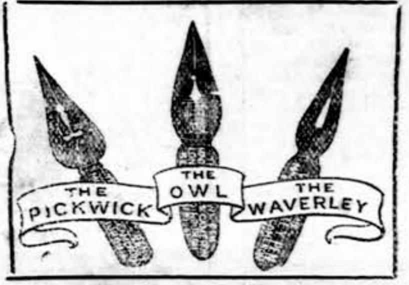

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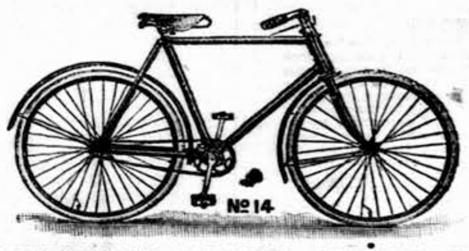

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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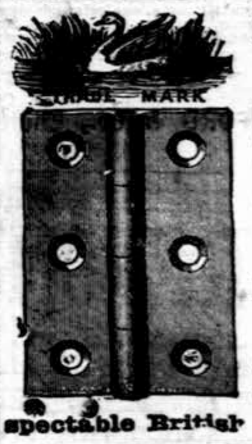

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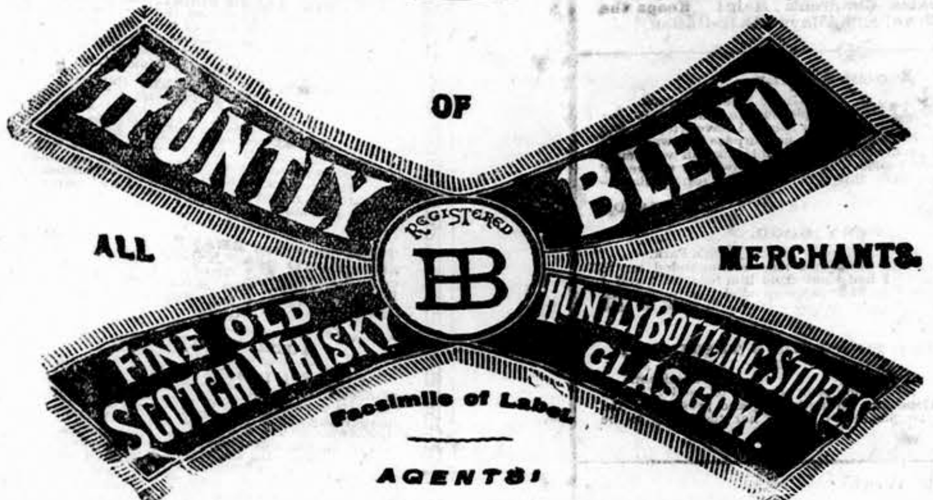

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GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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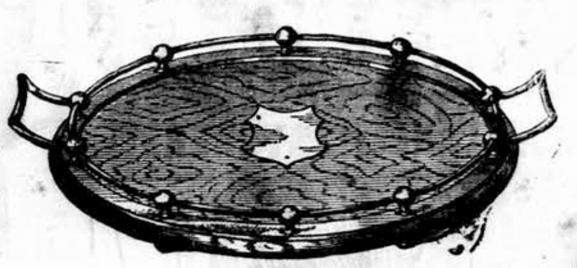
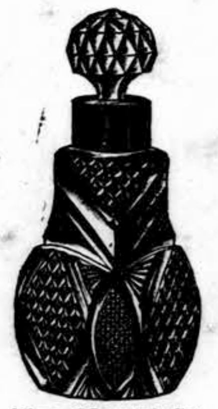
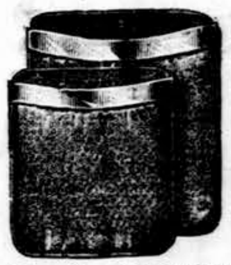


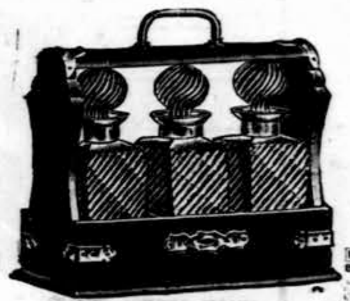
Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.



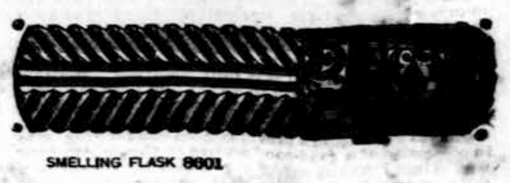
Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.



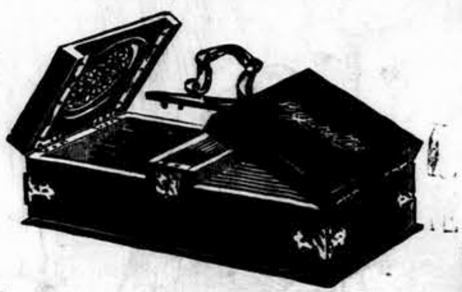
Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.



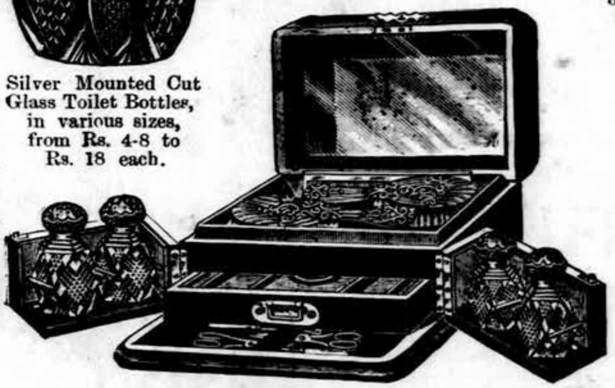
Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



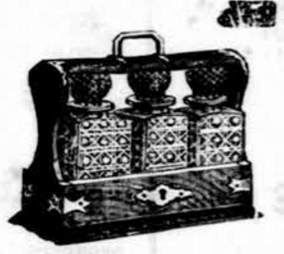
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.



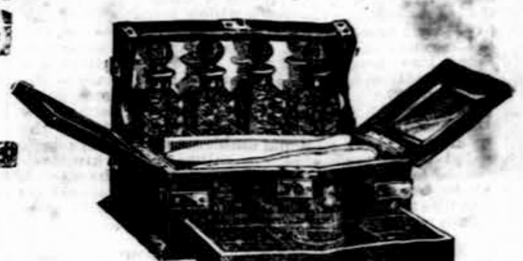
Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.



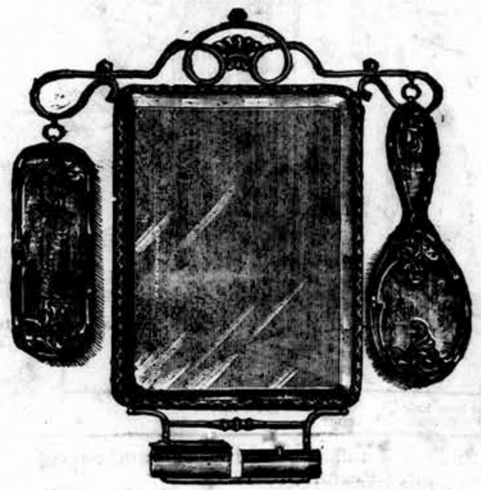
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.



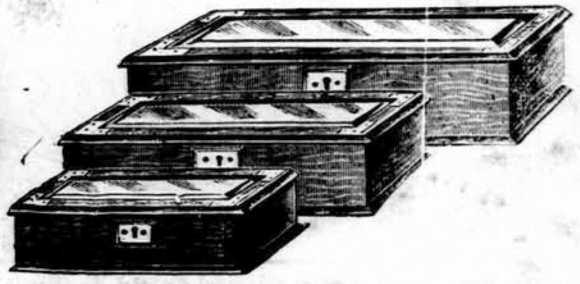
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.



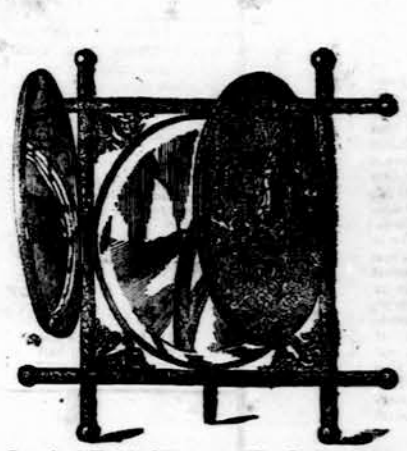
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



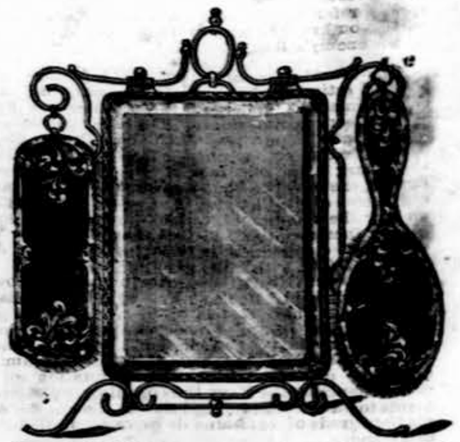
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



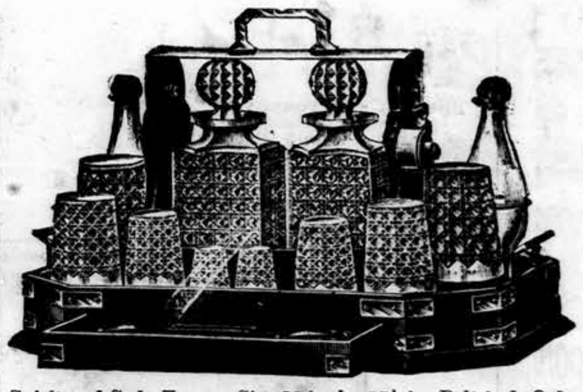
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



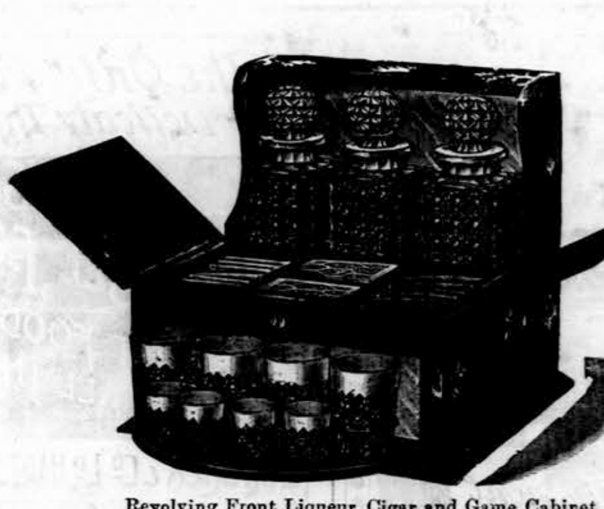
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, Plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



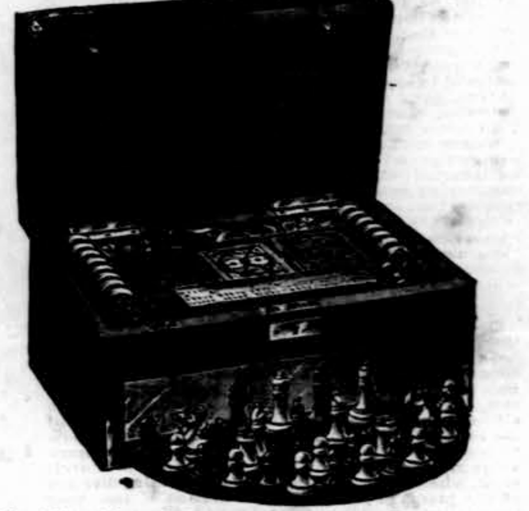
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel, Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.



Revolving Front Cabinet of Games. Chess Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

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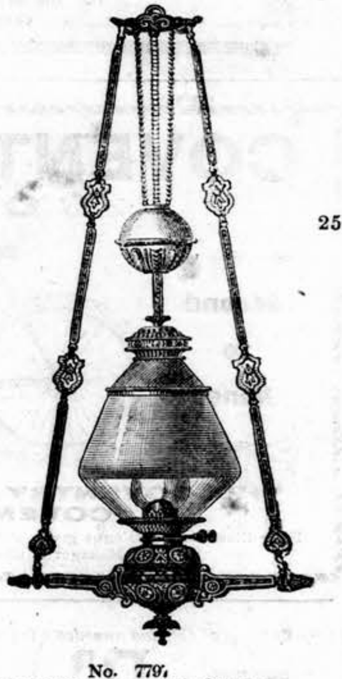

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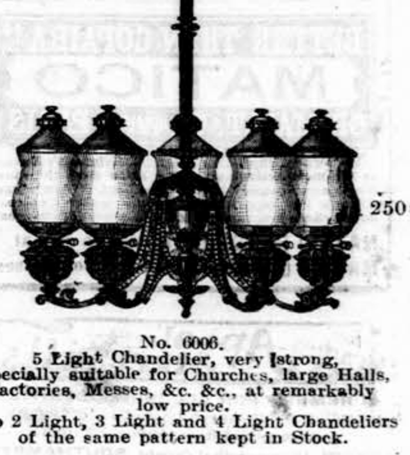

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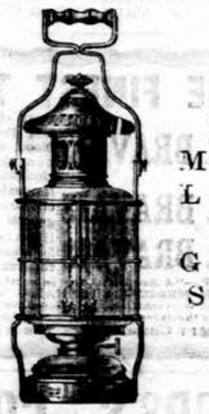

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The Meteor Lantern is the best Lantern in the world; strongly built of not much weight, and giving a powerful light; it is really the kind of Lantern everybody wants here in India for Household and Camp.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

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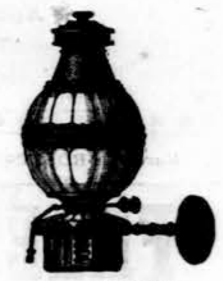
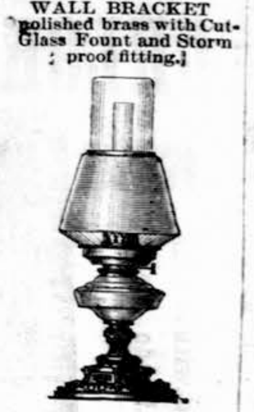


No. 7936.
WALL BRACKET
polished brass with Cut-Glass Fount and Storm proof fitting.



No. 6747.
Office Table Lamp, reliable Storm-proof, with best Roundwick burner: at cheapest price.

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

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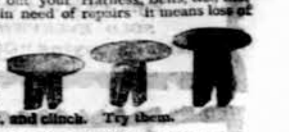

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.